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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 44

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

DEMAND VOICED FOR OUT-AND-OUT DRY PRESIDENT

Gifford Pinchot Declares
Campaign Must Center
on Vital Issues

LAW IS ENFORCEABLE,
MR. OWEN ASSERTS

Boston Mass Meeting Stresses
the Importance of Citi-
zenship Conferences

Declaring that presidential cam-
paigns ought to be contested on the
issues that actually make a differ-
ence to the people, Gifford Pinchot
formerly Governor of Pennsylvania,
told the Massachusetts State Citi-
zenship Convention in Boston that
prohibition is one of the essential is-
sues in the coming election and
nothing should be permitted to be-
cloud it.

"Nobody ought to be in doubt
about any presidential candidate to-
day," he said. "There are issues—
real issues—constructive issues—in
plenty before the American people.
Why treat them off if it is in-
convenient to mention them? Why keep
them under cover? What better time
is there for genuine issues to be
championed than during a presiden-
tial campaign?"

"What we drys should insist upon
is a man in the White House who
does not merely tolerate the Eight-
eenth Amendment, but believes in
the Eighteenth Amendment—a man
with respect enough for the Constitu-
tion to compel his subordinates to
respect it.

"If we insist on getting him, that
is the kind of man we will get. But
it will take plain speaking and hard
fighting to get him."

Present Enforcement Criticized

"Al Smith can never be Presi-
dent," he asserted. "I am not afraid
that any open wet will ever force
his way into the White House. But I
am afraid someone who talks dry
and acts wet, some dweller in the
twilight zone, will dodge his way
into the White House." He criticized
the prohibition enforcement under
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the
Treasury.

"One serious obstacle is that too
many leading drys are Republicans
first, or Democrats first, and actively
and effectively dry only as and when
that may happen to be convenient
with their party," he continued. "A strong
sense of party is still strong in the United
States and drys. Majorities are sup-
posed to rule in America. Is that
any less true for a dry majority than
for any other? Certainly not if the
drys are willing to vote as they talk."

Law Met Vital Need

Robert L. Owen, formerly United
States Senator from Oklahoma, de-
clared the dry law was adopted only
after it had been proved that the
only way to deal with a habit-forming
drug which millions could not use
temperately, if they used it at all,
and that the law can and must be
enforced.

The mass meeting in Park Street
Church at which Mr. Pinchot, Mr.
Owen, and Mrs. Samuel J. Bent
of the New York Women's Committee
for Law Enforcement, were speakers,
was presided over by Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor
of The Christian Science Monitor,
who emphasized the importance of
such citizenship conventions and their
importance.

Recommendation that the prohibi-
tion administration be transferred
from the Treasury Department to
the Department of Justice was made
by Elihu D. Stone, Assistant United
States Attorney in charge of prohibi-
tion cases in Massachusetts. At

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18, put the cotton industry on its feet.

"Jazzless Radio" Is
Success at Illinois

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Urbana, Ill.
"Jazzless radio" was pro-
nounced a complete success by
directors of the University of
Illinois studio, WRM, after a
"jazzless" year in the air. This station
radiocasts only classical and
semiclassical music, interspersed
with short talks by professors.

Complimentary letters from
listeners throughout the continent
during the first year of full opera-
tion without jazz attested the popularity
of the classical program made
by the WRM directors. From Canada,
the West Indies, New England, the
South and the far West came the
same refrain: "We are tired of jazz
all over the dial."

BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY FACES FRESH CRISIS

Proposal Made by Employ-
ers for Lower Wages
and Longer Hours

BY WHEELER TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The British
cotton industry faces a new crisis.
It is difficult for Lancashire to look
on the issue raised by the publication
of the reports of the trade committees
of the Federation of Master Cotton
Spinners' Associations and the
Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers'
Association, for while the operative
leaders of the whole, been cau-
tious as far as from a proposal to
reduce wages by 12½ per cent and
increasing the hours from the normal
48 to 52½.

Today's conference of 100, repre-
sentatives of all the organizations'
workers, with 40 representatives of
manufacturers and spinners, was
larger than intended by the employ-
ers when their original invitation
was sent only to the United Textile
Factory Workers' Association. Owing
to its unwieldy size it was ex-
pected that the parley would result
merely in a general discussion.

Opinion Not Unanimous

The expressions of the spinners
and manufacturers, however, show
that they are not whole-hearted for
the proposal of lower wages and
longer hours. Several employers be-
ing saying that if the proposal went
to a ballot of the members less than
the required 80 per cent would favor
pressing the issue to the length of
shutting down the mills. The greater
weight of opinion which has so far
expressed itself appears to be on the
side of the operatives, a vast
majority of whom during the past
seven years have not had a full
week's work, and consequently have
sorely suffered financially. The em-
ployers' reports, too, certainly have
not had a favorable press.

The Nation and Athenaeum and
the Manchester Guardian are out-
spokenly against the proposals and
even the rug spinners' association
says: "It has been waiting for
something to turn up.

"Without wise and generous plan-
ning the volume of traffic developed
by the automobile soon reaches the
capacity of the street system in busi-
ness districts, and results in an
increase in population, growth, con-
gestion and street traffic.

It points out that present rates of
automobile and population increase
mean that 70 years hence there will
be 215,000,000 persons and 72,000,
000 motor vehicles in the United States.

The report adds: "In cities fur-
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Philadelphia, the riding habit in
collective transportation facilities
increased in the last 10 years at a
rapid rate and in spite of the auto-
mobile.

It grew 3.6 times faster than the
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1.7 times faster in Philadelphia, show-
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War Defined as Force Used Outside of National Defense

BY MARJORIE SHULER

Aggressive Conflict Can Be Abolished by Community
of Nations, Dr. Shotwell Says—Forum on Cause
and Cure of War Brings Varied Views

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Advocates of self-
determination for nations and those
who believe that nations should be
compelled to maintain the peace have
carried on a keen debate at the third national conference on
the cause and cure of war.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

POWER IS SENT THOUSANDS OF MILES BY WIRE

Companies Prepare to Serve
Areas Great Distances
From Source

Television to Have Its Place in Radio Short-Wave Field

Federal Commission Opens Hearings on Allocations
for Various Services—Differences of View on
Number of Available Channels

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—The first public
hearings on allocation of radio
short waves, described as partic-
ularly suitable for long distance
communication, facsimile trans-
mission, and television, were held
by the Federal Radio Commission
in an atmosphere that was clouded
with uncertainty over the actual number of such channels
available for practical use.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

ATLANTIC EDITION

LATINS ASSESS COOLIDGE VIEWS ON PAN-AMERICA

Discern Favor for Ideal of
New World Unity as Dis-
tinct From League

FIND

sastic he has ever received anywhere, sprung from especially prepared soil.

The Cuban Government went to great pains to prepare that soil. Not only was every newspaper warned that it must print only favorable news prior to the Coolidges' visit, but every guest invited to hear the President at National Theater was passed upon by secret police before cards were issued.

Moreover, although most of Havana is unaware of it, one newspaper, *Atuel*, a radical weekly published by Cuban students educated in the United States, has been suppressed because it bitterly attacked Mr. Coolidge.

The paper printed an appeal to Latin American delegates to resist the "Yankees imperialism which has declared itself the servant of imperialism throughout the world, to immediately paralyze military activities against 'bandits' in Nicaragua who are just as brave as Washington and Bolivar, to decree the absolute independence of Puerto Rico and abolish the Platt Amendment."

"If you consent to the United States doctrine of the Caribbean now" the article continued, "it will be extended to all other peoples; therefore, in this congress you must start the revolt." Other newspapers, less silent, but more subtle, echoed the eye of the Cuban Government and from these it can be seen that Mr. Coolidge's welcome had its undercurrent of cynicism.

El País, a foremost afternoon journal, prints a column headed "Silent Cal," which concludes: "Such is the man who addresses most amiable words to us and meanwhile instructs his airplanes to bomb Sandino in Nicaragua." The same newspaper in a detailed discussion of Nicaragua points out that while the question may not come up for actual discussion at the conference it will be in the minds of all delegates at all times.

Another newspaper, *La Política* Comicos prints a series of cartoons ridiculing Pan-Americanism in which the "Pan," which in Spanish means bread, is pictured as a sop to Latin America.

On the other hand all the Latin-American delegates with whom I have talked—Argentines, Brazilians, Mexicans, Chileans, and Peruvians—have added their voices to Mr. Coolidge's address and believe it was a definite contribution to better American relations. They agree, however, with *El País* that although Nicaragua may not be discussed it will always

be present in the thought of delegates.

HAVANA (AP)—Cuba has sent President Coolidge back to his own country with the memory of the greatest acclaim ever paid in Havana to the visiting head of a foreign nation.

He steamed homeward on the Cruiser Memphis, having left a message of good will to international friends who were delivered in person by an American executive on Latin American shores.

The President left Charles E. Hughes and the rest of the American delegation to represent the Washington Government in the conference, which is expected to last about six weeks. Accompanying the President were Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg and Secretary and Mrs. Wilbur.

Yesterday the President spent the entire afternoon in company with President Machado seeing Havana and its environs as well as the suburban farming districts. Within a comparatively few hours he was whisked from place to place by automobile and saw much industrial and farming life.

President and Mrs. Coolidge rose to the occasion twice when the service of cocktails added the question of prohibition to the many problems facing an American President on a visit abroad. They both met the eye of the Cuban Government and from these it can be seen that Mr. Coolidge's welcome had its undercurrent of cynicism.

At lunch at President Machado's hacienda cocktails were passed around but whether by chance or intent at that moment the attention of both President and Mrs. Coolidge was directed elsewhere.

At the official banquet offered in honor of the American President by President Machado, to which all the delegates to the Pan-American Conference were invited, President Coolidge answered in water to the toasts offered.

English Comment Contrasts Sentiment and Actuality

LONDON (AP)—The provincial papers in commenting on President Coolidge's address at the Pan-American Conference contrasted its sentiment and actuality.

The Manchester Guardian declared that it would be easy to speak lightly, even sarcastically, of the speech, for it was lavish in rhetoric and economical in its treatment of facts.

The paper, however, made the most of the strong spirit of friendliness expressed, which, it said, "should strengthen the powerful body of all delegates at all times."

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Beginning of National Thrift Week. Boston Y. M. C. A. Huntington Avenue branch, continuing throughout week.

Fencing Club, Young Men's Club Room, Boston Y. M. C. A. Huntington Avenue branch.

Awarding of the Knox Trophy to various batteries of the Massachusetts National Guard.

Annual dinner, Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mass Meeting, Massachusetts Citizenship Convention, Ford Hall, corner Howard and Harrison Aves., 8:30 p. m.

Great Concert, "American Islands and Dunes and Their Climatic Significance," by Dr. Nels G. Hooper, Twentieth Century Club, 8:30 p. m.

Canadian Lecture Room, Harvard University, 8:30 p. m.

Canadian Night observed by the Trade Club of New England, Copley-Plaza, dinner, 6:30 p. m.

"Beneath the Southern Seas," lecture by William Beebe, benefit of the Hotel New Haven, East Boston, speakers and entertainment, Fiske Hall, 7:45 p. m.

Swedish Choir, Tremont Temple, Boston. National Federation of Post Office Employees, Elks Hotel.

Dinner meeting, Suburban Coal and Coke Association, Hotel Westminster, 8:30 p. m.

Dinner, Godfellow Association, Park Hotel, meeting and dinner, New England Kiwanis District, Hotel Lenox, 6:30 p. m.

Music, Anna Seldio, pianist, Jordan Hall, 8:15 p. m.

Theaters, Copley, "Take My Advice," 8:30 p. m.; Shubert, "My Maryland," 8:15 p. m.; Bijou, "Orpheum," "My Best Girl" (film); Repertory, "Hedda Gabler," 8:15 p. m.; Tremont, "Wings" (film), 2:15, 8:15 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Luncheon, The Rotary Club of Boston, Hotel Statler, 12:15 p. m.

Meeting, National League of Commerce Merchants, Hotel Statler, continuing through Friday.

Conference, Professional Women's Club, Statler Hotel, 10:30 a. m.

Luncheon, National Electrical Association, Hotel Statler.

All-day meeting, New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Copley-Plaza.

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For meals of the daintier sort—for your favorite soda fountain refreshments—for candy of unvarying excellence—come here.

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H. D. FOSS & CO., INC., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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INCORPORATED
BOSTON

Our Entire Stock of Business
Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters

FOR MEN and YOUNG MEN

The best Suits and Overcoats we have ever offered

—to clear our racks after the best season in our

history. All made in our Boston workrooms, custom-

quality, yet ready to wear—largely fine imported

woolens, in hundreds of exclusive patterns at these

markdown prices

—Were \$90—Now \$76

—Were \$85—Now \$72

—Were \$80—Now \$68

—Were \$75—Now \$63

—Were \$70—Now \$59

—Were \$65—Now \$55

—Were \$60—Now \$51

—Were \$55—Now \$47

—Were \$50—Now \$43

—Were \$45—Now \$39

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LIMITED

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opinion in the United States which is bent on giving practical effect to the President's ideals."

"Mr. Coolidge left out the chief characters in an otherwise excellent performance," says the Daily News. "He had a good deal to say about Columbus but nothing about Nicaragua and Mexico. He insisted that nowhere on the American continent are great military forces maintained to overawe or subjugate other nations. He failed to mention that the United States are considering a great expansion of their navy."

The President left Charles E. Hughes and the rest of the American delegation to represent the Washington Government in the conference, which is expected to last about six weeks. Accompanying the President were Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg and Secretary and Mrs. Wilbur.

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English Comment Contrasts Sentiment and Actuality

Buenos Aires (AP)—The papers devote considerable space to news and comment upon the opening of the Sixth Pan-American Conference in Havana, publishing extensive extracts from the speeches of Presidents Coolidge and Machado.

The newspaper *El Diario* refers to the interest which has been aroused in Europe, remarking that it should not be surprised because nothing has developed at the conference, and adding that all will be done after listening to Mr. Coolidge will be to plant a fraternity tree and wait for the fruit of this marvelous planting.

La Crítica comments: "The comedy has begun, and it now only remains for Argentina or Mexico to bring up the question of disarmament."

Student of the Law School here have voted to raise funds to aid Gen. Augustino Sandino in his campaign against American marines in Nicaragua.

Two Argentine papers, *El Diario* and *El Pueblo*, have published editorials in support of the American policy.

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REICH PREMIERS MEET IN FIRST DAY'S BUSINESS

Republican and Nationalist
Viewpoints Expressed on
German Constitution

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—The first day's conference of the premiers of the federal states and the Reich Government regarding the revision of German administration revealed considerable dissatisfaction with the present structure of the Reich as established by the Weimar Constitution, which is however of two different kinds, one favoring the further democratization of the Reich and the other, a return of Bismarck's constitution, neither however being in favor of the immediate return to the monarchy.

Dr. Petersen, the Democrat Mayor of the Free City of Hamburg, who spoke for the camp holding the first-mentioned views, declared that the Weimar Constitution only went half way, then halted, making a compromise between the federal system and a united Germany.

Unification of Reich

He therefore demanded the complete unification of the Reich and one Reichs Parliament, replacing the countless state diets.

Dr. Petersen, however, was willing to grant the federal states the right to maintain their own individuality, in the manner as, for instance, is done by the English counties, though he did not use this comparison.

The views of the other camp were expressed by Dr. Bazile, Premier of Württemberg, the large south German state. He not only spoke for the Federalist but also voiced some of the leading views of the German Nationalist Party, which ever since the revolution has been working for the reduction of the power of Parliament and the reduction of the Reich with Prussia. Attributing Germany's rapid rise before the war to the merits of Bismarck's constitution, and the present party strife to the Weimar Constitution, Dr. Bazile demanded the return of Bismarck's constitution, though he was willing to consent to the latter's adjustment to present-day ideas and the Republican régime.

Complete Federalism

Hand in hand with this return would go the re-establishment of complete federalism and the union of the Reich and Prussia. He also demanded the promotion of the Federal Council to the rank of a House of Lords, one of the German Nationalists' main schemes being to weaken the power of the Reichstag. Any coercion exercised on the federal states in order to compel them to give up their individual rights would lead to serious complications, possibly of an international character, he declared.

What was meant by this latter threat, it is difficult to say; maybe a hint of the way in which Germany may be cast out of the Reich.

Otto Braun, Social-Democratic Premier of Prussia, announced Prussia's willingness to merge with the Reichs, provided the other states did the same.

Nationalist Concession

Dr. Bazile's concession that Bismarck's constitution should be adjusted to the Republican régime reveals that the German Nationalists are either willing to accept the Republic, or at any rate do not believe that the time for the restoration of the monarchy has come. Undoubtedly both versions are correct for a section of their party is willing to put up with the Republic, while others are trying to prepare the way for the return of the monarchy, by working for the abolition of parliamentarianism, and for the reunion of Prussia with the Reich.

In this connection it was interesting to note that Württemberg's Premier, who is a prominent figure in the German Nationalist Party, tried to defend Bismarck's constitution by declaring that Germany's debacle at the end of the war was not caused by this constitution but by the political inability of the Reichstag and the Kaiser.

JUGOSLAV MINISTER
SPEAKS ON BALKANS

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—The Jugoslav Foreign Minister, Dr. Vojko Markovitch, in a speech before the Democratic

JUDGES APPEAL FOR HIGHER PAY IN DOMINION

Salaries Declared to Be the
Lowest in Commonwealth
of Nations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA—A delegation of county and district court judges, representing all provinces of Canada, waited upon the Minister of Justice, Ernest Lapointe, on Monday, petitioning for an increase in judicial salaries. In

submitting their case the delegates pointed out that in view of the increased costs of living and the responsibility and special qualifications required, all the judges of the several courts of Canada, but the county and district court judges in particular, were inadequately paid.

The figures for the year 1926 from the records of the superior courts and of the county and district courts of the various judicial districts of Canada will show that fully 80 per cent of the writs issued out of the courts of record are issued out of the county and district courts, and the same is true as to the trial of indictable offenses.

Disparity Is Too Great
The judges, therefore, argue that the present disparity between the salaries of the judges of the superior courts at \$9000 and those of the lower courts at \$5000 is too great and cannot be supported and defended on the merits of the case.

They thought that the right proportion between their salaries would be three to four instead of as at present five to nine, and that their own minimum should be \$9000 per annum, and superior court judges \$12,000.

After referring to the United States Supreme Court salaries, from \$14,500 to \$20,000, of circuit judges, from \$5500 to \$12,000, and of district judges, from \$7500 to \$10,000, the delegation declared that "the judges of Canada have the unenviable distinction of being the poorest paid in the Commonwealth of Nations.

Salaries Much Larger

In 1917, Leslie appointed him Commissioner of Communications in the Ukraine. He entered the diplomatic service only in 1924. He began as Minister in Stockholm. He was Ambassador at Tokyo when nominated to take up the delicate succession to Mr. Rakovsky, after the violent anti-Bolshevist campaign which was disapproved by responsible French authorities.

Today the anti-Bolshevist campaign has subsided and since Aristide Brialand has resisted all suggestions of a rupture with Russia there has been a genuine attempt to construct a closer association. It was recently announced, for example, that large petroleum orders had been placed with Russia. As it is probable that much of the anti-Bolshevist campaign was stirred up by the leaders of the principal oil companies it is significant that France repudiated the thesis of stolen oil and takes the same view as the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Sounds Note of Warning

Russia still asks for large credits, and the debt settlement will be de-

RUSSIAN ENVOY REACHES PARIS; CREDITS ASKED

Attempt Made to Construct
Closer Association Between
Paris and Moscow

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Mr. Dogalewskian, the Russian Ambassador who succeeds Christian Rakovsky, whose exile in a remote part of Russia is by a curious coincidence announced today, has arrived in Paris to take up his post. It is decided that the Franco-Russian conference, which seeks a financial arrangement, will resume its work, and it is proposed that a Franco-Russian pact of friendship and nonaggression shall be negotiated at the earliest possible date.

Such facts as are known about the new representative are that he is a Ukrainian and like Leonid Krassin was originally an engineer. It was in the French town of Toulouse that he terminated his studies and obtained his degree. Nevertheless, as a young man he participated in the revolutionary attempt of 1905. He was deported to Siberia, from which he escaped. Therefore, he is a revolutionary of the same hand and their greatest effort is now directed on France.

Campaign Subsides

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pendent on what France can afford. It is suggested that the annual credits might equal the sums which Russia would yearly pay in interest and amortization. France will secure pledges, notably important options on Russian petroleum. The question of credits and debts, indeed, is linked up with the oil policy.

Already, however, a section of French political opinion is sounding a note of alarm. A warning issued against Communists at home and abroad. The forthcoming elections will probably largely turn on the domestic issue of Communism, though this will not necessarily affect the relations with Moscow. It is believed that M. Brialand is pleased with the conversations recently held in Geneva with Maxim Litvinoff. The Russian Government is not responsible for the propaganda of the Third International, declare partisans of a rapprochement. Nonsense, reply the Russian Government and the Third International are fingers of the same hand and their greatest effort is now directed on France.

BULGARIANS MARK DRY ANNIVERSARY

Well-Attended Meetings Held
in Towns and Villages

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—Forty thousand members of Bulgarian temperance societies celebrated the eighth anniversary of the American prohibition amendment at well-attended meetings in many towns and villages addressed by prominent people.

Leube Davidovitch, chief of the Yugoslav Democratic Party, said yesterday in Belgrade at a party convention that the Macedonians in South Serbia were severely attacking their fatherland, Yugoslavia. He deprecated terrorist acts, adding that among the Balkan people, who are all members of the same Slav race, managed to live together as brothers they might find themselves under the domination of an aggressive non-Balkan power.

At the same time the Foreign Minister, Vojko Markovitch, said that law, order and judicial methods must prevail, that nations had ceased to rely on violence and that if Macedonians wished to present their cause to the conscience of Jugoslavia and the world they must employ legal methods.

Camps Note of Warning

Russia still asks for large credits, and the debt settlement will be de-

Allen Street No Longer Alley Where Little Shops Sold Brass

Where Candlesticks and Samovars and Grinning
Buddhas Lurked From Behind Grimy Windows
Now Winds Wide New York Boulevard

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Candlesticks and samovars are no longer synonymous for Allen Street, once the "worst alley" in the city and now New York's newest boulevard.

Once a Fashionable District

Just a century ago Allen Street was a fashionable district. In 1817 it was named for Master Commandant William Henry Allen, U. S. N., commander of the sloop Argus in the War of 1812. When his vessel was captured by the British sloop Pelican, municipal recognition was given his heroic defense.

Then came the Elevated railway. It was built like a cover over the 50-foot street. The fashionable residences became tenements and on the street level the shops were soon established. Although it was named for its brass and copper, frugal East Side housewives knew Allen Street because the biggest loaves of bread in all New York could be purchased there.

Beside the bakeries of Allen Street, there were other shops where bright quilts could be procured. Crazy-quilts and patchwork blankets, brilliant in color and rudimentary in artistic design, were to be found in little holes-in-the-wall.

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Serving trays and fire screens, kettles and paper knives, warming pans and andirons—anything of copper or brass could be purchased there. Door knockers and tea kettles were bargained for, as strident voices sought to be heard above the thunder of the overhead trains, and like Pell Street and the Bowery, it was included on every sight-seer's list.

Shops and Tenements Go

The little shops have gone. Sixty-four tenements have gone with them, and a street 138 feet in width, the widest in New York, with the exception of fashionable Park Avenue, was covered over by the Second Avenue Elevated Railway structure. Sunlight rarely penetrated to its dirty and uneven pavements. But the tiny shops that lined its tunnel-like center made it the copper and brass center of New York.

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LIQUOR BAN PROVES HELP TO CHILDREN

Report Shows Prohibition Big Factor in Domestic Happiness

In 1927 contributed a larger measure than ever before to the freedom and happiness of the children of Massachusetts. This is indicated by Theodore A. Lothrop, general secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who says in his annual report that in each succeeding year since the inauguration of prohibition, liquor has been a steadily diminishing factor in the thousands of cases of abused and neglected children annually handled by the society.

Speaking of the effects of prohibition upon intemperance, described as "one of the most prolific sources of social disorder, family disruption, child misery and unhappiness," Mr. Lothrop said that before prohibition, intemperance "figured in family breakdown, child abuse and neglect" in 47.7 per cent of the families dealt with. In 1927 liquor was a factor in 22.1 per cent of the families.

"Obviously," said Mr. Lothrop, "national prohibition is not yet 100 per cent effective. However, admitting the evils of the present situation, with widespread disregard of the law fostering organized illegal liquor traffic, with more or less demoralizing effects upon certain classes of our people, our efforts, based on a yearly average of over 5000 families, shows that through national prohibition, with its elimination of the saloon, the family man is far less intemperate, his wife and children far more likely to be supplied with the necessities, the comforts, and even the luxuries of life, than ever before.

"As we see it," Mr. Lothrop concluded, "national prohibition has contributed enormously to the happiness of children, the upbuilding of family life and the general good of the community."

An increasing number of children in which the society interested itself in the past year, the president, Grafton D. Cushing, who was elected to that office, said that the larger number of cases was not due to "more child abuse and neglect—rather, as our good work becomes known, the society is asked to help children formerly passed over." During the year the society went to the "protection and rescue" of 12,852 children in 5378 families.

RAIL RATES CUT TO CURB BUSES

Pennsylvania and Reading Lines Make History by Size of Reductions

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Sweeping reductions in railroad fares in an effort to check motor bus competition between the Philadelphia-Camden district and points in South Jersey, particularly Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Ocean City and

other seashore resorts, have been announced by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading company.

Reductions also were announced by both roads to and from all points in South Jersey within 40 miles of Philadelphia. These reductions, however, will be confined to one-day excursion tickets.

The new rates, representing an average reduction of 45 per cent and said by railroad officials to be the greatest in the history of American railroads, will become effective on Jan. 22. Two new forms of tickets have been added, a two-day excursion ticket and a ten-day excursion.

On the steam lines to and from Atlantic City these tickets will cost \$2.25 and \$5, respectively, and on the Pennsylvania electric trains they will be 25 cents cheaper, with corresponding fares to other seashore resorts. The Pennsylvania also will run a one-day excursion from Broad Street Station to Atlantic City at \$1.75 a round trip.

TEXAS TO CLEAN OUT BAD STOCKS

State Enjoins 10 Companies and Starts Campaign on Other Concerns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT WORTH, Tex.—A warning to people of the United States against worthless oil and mining stock has been issued by R. M. Tilley, Assistant State Attorney-General. With the help of three other assistant attorneys-general he has obtained injunctions against 10 separate companies, all operating out of Fort Worth.

He has announced a new campaign against concerns misrepresenting the value of their property, selling without permits and fraudulently using the mails.

The latest activity was the filing in Fort Worth of injunction and receivership suits against six oil companies and one mining concern. All were enjoined from further sale of stock and ordered into court for an accounting. Mr. Tilley said that more than \$1,000,000 in worthless stock had been peddled by those involved.

Glowing literature, describing gushing wells and fabulously rich leases, was presented to Judge Hal Latimore of the district court in asking for the injunctions. Violating of the State law governing the sale of stock is alleged in all cases.

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PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Sweeping reductions in railroad fares in an effort to check motor bus competition between the Philadelphia-Camden district and points in South Jersey, particularly Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Ocean City and

other seashore resorts, have been announced by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading company.

Reductions also were announced by both roads to and from all points in South Jersey within 40 miles of Philadelphia. These reductions, however, will be confined to one-day excursion tickets.

The new rates, representing an average reduction of 45 per cent and said by railroad officials to be the greatest in the history of American railroads, will become effective on Jan. 22. Two new forms of tickets have been added, a two-day excursion ticket and a ten-day excursion.

On the steam lines to and from Atlantic City these tickets will cost \$2.25 and \$5, respectively, and on the Pennsylvania electric trains they will be 25 cents cheaper, with corresponding fares to other seashore resorts. The Pennsylvania also will run a one-day excursion from Broad Street Station to Atlantic City at \$1.75 a round trip.

TEXAS TO CLEAN OUT BAD STOCKS

State Enjoins 10 Companies and Starts Campaign on Other Concerns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT WORTH, Tex.—A warning to people of the United States against worthless oil and mining stock has been issued by R. M. Tilley, Assistant State Attorney-General. With the help of three other assistant attorneys-general he has obtained injunctions against 10 separate companies, all operating out of Fort Worth.

He has announced a new campaign against concerns misrepresenting the value of their property, selling without permits and fraudulently using the mails.

The latest activity was the filing in Fort Worth of injunction and receivership suits against six oil companies and one mining concern. All were enjoined from further sale of stock and ordered into court for an accounting. Mr. Tilley said that more than \$1,000,000 in worthless stock had been peddled by those involved.

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EDUCATIONAL

A College in Denmark Built for an International Idea

Prestatyn, North Wales
Special Correspondence

A BOUT seven years ago a young Dane, Peter Manniche, fired with an idealism akin to that of the inspired founders of the movement, decided that in face of the most discouraging prospects, he would found a high school that would be international in scope. He had the international ready to hand. The policy was laid down for the perfect conduct of an adult school. For years Denmark's cultural existence centered on the high school. It was for Manniche to open his doors to the world and to show that the essence of communal life, fellowship in work and play, frank discussion of problems, and the imparting of knowledge and views through the medium of "the living word," which had formed the basis of the high school tradition, could be relied upon to bring together representatives of nations in every different class of society in a common school.

In Manniche's own words, his ideal was "to do something practical and constructive to bridge the gulf of distrust and estrangement that separates the nations of the world, the gulf that led to the World War, and that, if left unbridged, will lead to other and yet more terrible wars."

Near Elsinore

Gathering one or two friends around him, and with a tiny sum of money in his pocket Manniche acquired a great derelict country house half a mile out of Elsinore. All visitors to Denmark know Elsinore, where the local population profit by the crudity of the romantically minded, and show spots associated with Hamlet. Amid delightful scenery, with a wonderful atmosphere, close to the blue Sound with the smiling tree-clad coasts of Sweden but a short distance away, great forests and lakes within a few miles, and equally important only a short journey from the capital, no spot could have been more ideally suited for the scene of this daring adventure. The well-established professors of Copenhagen smiled tolerantly at this young enthusiast. The Education Department of the Government ignored him, but Manniche persevered.

His first year students were drawn from strange sources, and the good townspeople of Elsinore looked askance at the poor clod Australians and South Germans, who along with a sprinkling of English, Swedes and Danes, formed the nucleus from which the present college sprung. They were craftsmen as well as students, and day by day they worked, made by side with a penniless refugee from central Europe, they built, they plastered, and repaired; they dug the derelict garden, planted and tended it between lectures and in the long light evenings.

Pioneer Ideas Remain

Those early days were full of a wonderful idealism. Perhaps they were the happiest days in the college's history. As they worked, students and teachers sang, and discussed the problems that lay near their hearts. Since then the number of students has jumped up until the accommodation is taxed to the utmost; baths are installed, and the life there is almost luxuriant compared with the old pioneering days; yet that old temper remains, and it will remain so long as Manniche tends to it in the long light evenings.

Many who come to the college hold dogmatic views on certain social or economic matters; few leave there so cocksure and dogmatic; they learn that the other fellow has a case, and they learn to know that other fellow; in the "manual work" period they dig the garden side by side, and argue it out. The history of international relations, aspects of European history, no textbook gives a glimpse of the great figures of world literature, the history of Denmark's rise from the ignominy of the mid-nineteenth century, Scandinavia's contribution to art and literature and politics; on all these subjects and many more the students concentrate. Trips out into the country, to the homes of the farmers and the crofters, to the university and the art galleries and museums of the capital are enjoyed. In the summer there is swimming and sun-bathing between lectures, and there is gymnastic instruction for students of both sexes.

For a long time the college struggled against adverse circumstances. Money difficulties seemed insurmountable, and at one time it seemed that the college must close its doors, but eventually it won state recognition and a grant, and the educational powers looked less superciliously upon it. The principal travelled to Germany, France, England and America telling people of his work and his ideals. He found many in sympathy with him, and a steady stream of students from these and many other countries began to flow to Elsinore. In all 14 different nationalities have been represented there. Students rapidly acquire a working knowledge of one or more of the four languages used in the curriculum—English, German, French and Danish—though the majority already know enough to attend lectures in at least two of these.

Increased Influence

Of the increasing influence of the college there should be no doubt. It will continue to spread its message of brotherhood among nations. Others, fired by the same ideal, will follow Manniche's example and the movement will make a serious contribution to the cause of international understanding and world peace.

To close I cannot do better than quote a few sentences of Principal Manniche's which convey vividly the fruit of his experience and his hope for the future.

But ultimately the greatest importance of the school will be in the ethical domain, I think. As the students are so different they can learn

developing new sources of business. In order to be on a substantial basis they have formed a corporation, drawn up articles to govern it and elected one of their number as manager.

Under this plan of operation each member of the corporation will draw a percentage of the business he personally produces, but 33% of the profits remain in the corporation treasury, to be distributed later as dividends, and to be used as the corporation may see fit.

Another group of students conducts a magazine agency and mimeographing plant; another group a travel agency, some Germans and young people, some dependent on others—if there is desire for, and pleasure in work at the college one gradually appropriates the good influences in the environment, and through the mutual intercourse the rough corners are rounded. The personal development which is necessary to create an harmonious society lies among the different types and nationalities will make the students better fitted to help the many world-movements towards a better and a finer future.

H. W. J.

In Practical Business While at High School

Groton, S. D.
Special Correspondence

GROUPS of students of the Groton High School have engaged in practical business, under direction of the school employment bureau. One group is conducting a laundry and dry cleaning plant. The city has been divided into districts and each member of the group has been assigned a certain district. He calls upon the trade in person and acquaints prospective customers with the service offered, which consists of collecting bundles and articles to be cleaned and delivering them when ready, as well as collecting payment for the work and handling complaints and adjustments. The boys make frequent visits to the plant where the work is done so they may keep in close touch with its operations, and study the best methods of soliciting work and de-

Courtesy of Delta Steamship Line

A Crowd of School Children in Japan's Island Empire is a Happy Sight, With Brightly Colored Kimonos, Sparkling Eyes and Ready Smiles a Gay Emphasis.

Where Pupils Watch Character Rather Than Academic Progress

Minneapolis, Minn.
Special Correspondence

APUBLIC school here where six-year-olds prattle about "self-control" and "good judgment" as readily as their predecessors once sang their A B C's—where a fourth grade scholar recently said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "When you've learned reliability, you know all your other lessons, too"—has attracted letters of inquiry from teachers and principals from every state in the Union as well as from China, India and Egypt, according to the principal, Mrs. Agnes M. Boysen.

For two years the Lyndale School, as it is called, has promoted pupils solely on the basis of their character development. Marks for academic merit have not appeared on the monthly report card.

Over 1000 pupils during that time have been learning that subject matter is, relatively, unimportant. They have found that high marks in reliability, obedience, industry, self-control, social attitudes, judgment, punctuality, initiative, personal habits and thrift are as certain to bring satisfactory progress in arithmetic, spelling, geography and all other academic subjects as a good report card will bring parental approval.

"Give me a boy that is pleasant and not afraid to work, and I'll take a chance on his arithmetic," an experienced business man once said to Mrs. Boysen.

That remark brought forth the question that led to the trying out of the new system in the Lyndale School.

"What is the matter with our present educational system?"

This question was asked of prominent business men by Mrs. Boysen and many of the teachers in her school, so many times that this particular group of educators felt it could not longer be ignored.

"The children who came to us from the public schools are not dependable," business men had said. "They don't co-operate. They argue about what is to be done. They come late and leave early. If they can earn 50 cents more a week somewhere else, they quit."

The teachers in Lyndale School were 100 per cent agreed as to what to do. The superintendent of schools in Minneapolis, F. W. Webster, gave emphatic moral support to the plan. Without whole-hearted co-operation from these two sources, Mrs. Boysen explained that she could not have proceeded.

Some Results of System

The introduction of her system of marking by character training has been described in a previous issue of The Christian Science Monitor. It was Mrs. Boysen's purpose, during the more recent interview, to tell the results of that system.

"So far we have been able to trace the influence of the system only as far as the homes or the high schools," Mrs. Boysen said. "It has not yet been felt in offices, as that would be old enough for that. But I have been assured of their dependability as high school pupils after leaving Lyndale School and I am daily reminded of the benefits that have come to hundreds of homes in the neighborhood. Some of the parents have told me that nothing could induce them to leave this district until the children have been graduated from our school. They are hard-working people on the whole, who are kept busy earning enough to support their families, and women who are doing their own housework."

"We keep in close touch with the parents. The new system of marking

The Parent

We have called this department "The Parent" but it is not in any sense exclusive to those to whom the actual daily guidance of children has been given. We like to think of it rather as a channel for the parent, quality of thought wherever it may be manifested in all its aspects of love for children and young people, and for parents.

It is our hope that the letters and short articles sent in to the columns by those who are finding this department of special interest, may be not only a means of sharing the writer's joy in a true fulfillment of "moll bay" new friends throughout the world.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Friend and Editor:

Thank you so much for all the happiness you are spreading over the world through the Monitor.

Although I am over 30 and now am teaching in the Sunday School, I still look forward to the Children's Page and the Young Folks' Page. I enjoy reading the book review page, too.

I have long wished to thank you for the Monitor, which has led me to

forded to grow-ups throughout the world to share with each other experiences of a spiritual nature.

I have three boys, 10, 13 and 9. So

individual, so different in their way that it has taught me to let them unfold individually and abide obediently by the moral and spiritual law.

We cannot force children to our conclusions any more than we can a dog or a tree. So often parental anxiety for good in one's children

children made him question his mother. He insisted in being told only the bare unadorned truth. After the mother had admitted that there was no Santa Claus but that she had told him there was in order to make his childhood happier, as she thought, he was silent a long time. Then very firmly and earnestly he said, "Now I want to find out about this Jesus Christ business." He felt he had been told a fable in one case, the story of Jesus might be a total lie too! Certainly a serious situation for the thought of that child.

There are two children in our home who have always been told first and foremost that Christmas exists.

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There are two children in our home

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Milestones In the March of American Women

NOW it can be seen as well as told—the story of woman's part in the building of the Nation. Through the enterprise of the Woman Citizen Corporation, scenes representing concrete activities of women on the western continent since the landing of the first ship on Plymouth shore have been put on canvas and are being exhibited in many cities in a collection which they have named "Milestones in Women's Progress."

Desiring to use, as cover pictures for the magazine, pictures of the sort now exhibited, the Woman Citizen (now the Woman's Journal), Mrs. Raymond Brown, managing director, says she started at the New York museums the search for portraits of historical scenes. To her surprise she found nothing either exhibited or listed. Historical associations, state houses, museums and private collections were canvassed. The sole reward of the search proved to be the almost incredible discovery that such pictures were not only unavailable, but, almost without exception, missing. Among the host of celebrated portraits, statues and historical canvases depicting the country's story from the Pilgrim Fathers to the present day, the representation of women's contributions were found to be conspicuous by their absence.

The Pilgrim Mothers

It remained for the Woman Citizen Corporation in 1927 to secure, as the first picture in the group which they determined to produce in order to fill the gap, the painting by Clark Fay of the first known canvas heralding the landing of the Pilgrim Mother in America. In looking at the picture, hung recently with the 11 others of the collection in the Women's City Club of New York and reproduced on this page, one is made aware, by the significant expression of the mother's face, of the bleakness of the scene at which she must be gazing and aware also of the courage within herself.

"Wee Folk"—Amusing Dolls for Children and Grown-ups

MANY women have probably since their childhood days cherished a secret longing to possess a doll, though they are supposed to have outgrown such things. That this is the case seems proved by the way in which they eagerly buy the various forms of decorative dolls which have appeared on the market of recent years. Among the most artistic and charming of these dolls are the "Wee Folk," designed and made by Miss Elizabeth Todhunter, who lives at Windermere on the lake of that name in the north of England. They were inspired by the Irish legends and fairy tales told to her when she was a child.

"When we were children," she writes, "we used to think that all the fairies lived in Ireland, and our thought was so filled with Irish tales that I have never forgotten them. That is how, when I began making the dolls and tried to find a name for them, I decided on 'Wee Folk,' for their origin is really Irish."

Intelligent and Expressive

The charm of the dolls lies in their delightfully intelligent faces, quizzical yet friendly and full of individuality. Their fascinating clothes, too, look as though they might have been made by some elfin tailor out of beautifully colored leathers harmonious and trim.

Another of their attractions is that their limbs are wired so that they will bend into practically any attitude taken by human beings. This is one of the reasons why children love them. Imagine the delight of having a doll that will sit in a natural attitude at the table when it is asked to a meal, and will actually hold its cup or mug in conveniently bendable fingers!

"My little nephew has three of them," Miss Todhunter said. "He talks to them and they talk to him and he is always very full of what 'Puck' has said to him. They give him endless amusement."

"The first Wee Folk doll I ever made," she went on, "was about eight years ago for a Brownie Company who had asked me to make them a Totem. The face was leather, but he was dressed in stockingette and green cloth. In fact that time I used old stockings or anything, as it did not matter when it was not a trade concern. I found the faces very difficult to model at first as I had no training, but I used to look in the glass to see how an eye went. It was a long time before I mastered a profile."

Now the Wee Folk have the most amusing little tip-tilted noses which do not break when their owners fall on them, and gradually their construction has improved in every way. The ordinary millinery wire originally used has been replaced by a stronger kind, and they are dressed in leather instead of stockingette, the little jerkins being tied or laced on and the sleeves glued at the seam so that all stitching has been done away with.

The Commercial Development

For some years only a few dolls were made but during the last 18 months they have developed along commercial lines quite naturally without any effort on the part of their maker. About a year ago they were seen by the head of the Red Rose Guild (a guild of craft workers in Manchester, with members in all parts of England), who sent a message to Miss Todhunter to ask her to apply for membership, and these elfin figures were shown at what is one of the most exclusive exhibitions of crafts in Great Britain.

"Then I was asked to exhibit them at Leipzig Fair," she said, "but I only sent a few."

The next thing that happened was that an agent saw them and went all the way to Windermere to look for their originator. Since then a great many of the dolls have been sold through her and are seen all over the country, from Darlington to Land's End, in the best art and craft shops and high-class drapers'

which helps her face it so confidently.

The second picture represents Anne Hutchinson being "read out of meeting" by one of the early fathers for the heresy of maintaining publicly that salvation depended on an inward state of grace rather than on good works or the outward observance of religion. Mrs. Hutchinson, mother of a large family and of deep religious convictions, emigrated with her husband to Boston in 1635. Although known for her acts of kindness, she was persecuted for maintaining her religious beliefs, tried, condemned and banished for "traducing the ministers and their ministry." A statue erected to her memory before the Boston State House shows that time has erased the judgment.

An impressive canvas is the portrait of Mistress Margaret Brent of Maryland. Mistress Brent, neighbor and close friend of Governor Calvert, was named by him executrix of his estate. The picture shows her in 1648 before the Assembly of Maryland, where she caused a great stir by requesting a "voice" and vote in the proceedings, both in her capacity as executrix and as deputy of the Governor's brother, as well as by virtue of being a large taxpayer and landowner. History records that neither was she denied because the founding fathers feared a bad example for "the wives of ye colony."

The heroic message and comfort-bearers of Revolutionary days are represented by Lydia Darragh, Quaker, who conveyed through the lines of General Howe's army in Philadelphia to General Washington at Valley Forge important information.

Sacajawea, Indian wife of a French interpreter and the only woman to accompany the Lewis and Clarke expedition, is shown, against a background of forbidding mountains, pointing out the pass—now known as Bozeman pass—through which she guided Captain Clarke and the expedition down the Yellowstone

River to the discovery of the great Northwest. Narcissus Whitman, first white woman to cross the continent, is represented as the Pioneer Mother of the Prairies, making the covered-wagon journey with her husband, a missionary to the western lands, in 1836.

Picture No. 6 presents a small child in cap and enveloping night-gown working by candlelight to remove pages from a great book with which she is obviously displeased. This illustrates the story told of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. As a child she heard from her father, Judge Cady, about the injustice of the laws relating to women. She decided to go downstairs at night armed with the scissors and cut those offending laws from the state book. Fortunately she was found in time to save the library. "When you grow up," her father explained, "you must go to Albany and get the Legislature to pass new laws." Thus early did Elizabeth Stanton acquire that passion for abstract justice which she devoted throughout her life to the causes of anti-slavery, prohibition and suffrage.

A Whining Battle

Edith Mitchell Prellwitz has painted Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke College, as she went about as executrix and as deputy of the Governor's brother, as well as by virtue of being a large taxpayer and landowner. History records that neither was she denied because the founding fathers feared a bad example for "the wives of ye colony."

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The "Landing of the Pilgrim Mother," by Clark Fay, the First Canvas in a Group of Twelve Pictures, Called "Milestones in Women's Progress," Recently Exhibited at the Women's City Club of New York by the Woman Citizen Corporation, Which Produced This Series as Cover/ Illustration For What is Now Called the Woman's Journal.

Fruit, Blossom and Wood

UNIQUE in having a real citrus blossom as a United States registered trade-mark, the first and probably the only living trademark in the world, Mrs. Mae H. Schwinger of San Fernando, Calif., has made a reputation and fortune for herself by providing the world with a table delicacy which, as has been aptly said, "cans a bit of the natural scenery of southern California and delivers it to snow-bound eastern doorsteps." In other words, it is a combination of orange blossoms and orange-fruit marmalade converted into a flavor and a fragrance quite its own, reminiscent of the sunshine, fragrance and beauty of the State whose name has almost become synonymous with luscious fruits and vegetables. An orange blossom, a slice or two of the orange blossom, often an orange-wood spoon are distinctive of each of the dainty, hand-blown glass jars that look like tiny fish bowls, in which the product is put up.

By Mrs. Schwinger's process the blossom is not only preserved, but after as long a time as two years in the little container, it may be taken out, and if placed in cold water will revive, fresh and beautiful. It will keep many days if the water is changed every day and makes a lovely ornament in its own little glass jar, or may be used as a garnish on attractive dishes. This orange blossom marmalade has taken blue ribbons and has won the title of "Mistress of the Marmalade."

From the very first day it was offered for sale, there was a demand for this orange-blossom marmalade, so Mrs. Schwinger was desirous of protecting her idea, but her attorney while in Washington was told that the whole idea was preposterous, and that besides, the orange blossom had no standard, it might consist of 3, 4, 5, or even 7 petals. Before he left the Patent Office that day he extracted a promise from officials that they would examine into the matter to see if there was not some way of protecting her idea from imitation. Very soon she got her trade-mark and the sole right to utilize the citrus blossom in jellies, jams, marmalade, and honey was granted.

The business of putting up this delicacy began with a two-burner gas plate, two stock pots, a big granite dishpan and a two-quart measure, together with a strange collection of laboratory glassware. When the plant later the plant was enlarged, then a gain occurred at the end of the first year, then another at the end of the second. Now, at the end of five years the business occupies a floor space of over 8000 square feet and employs from 25 to 30 men and women, and in addition, an office force to fill mail orders and attend to the trade.

The idea came to Mrs. Schwinger when she was planning to raise

money to promote the work of a woman's club in which she was especially interested. She decided to make and sell orange marmalade and then began the experiment of putting a real orange blossom into each jar, thus originating a product that combines beauty, atmosphere and value. She soon found that it had been easier to conceive the idea than it was to carry it out. She solved the problem at last by the use of special tweezers which facilitate handling the flower, but it takes long practice before the necessary skill is acquired to insert the flower in the marmalade and open the petals in just the right way. Many ideas have been developed since. Mrs. Schwinger's first started, until now all sorts of fancy gift packages containing the little jar of sunshine.

The Budget

While assessments are being determined, that "other half" of the final tax union—the budget—is prepared. Heads of government departments of city, town and country submit to the governing body estimates of funds needed for the coming year. Figures representing a tentative budget are published and public hearings on expenditures held before the final budget is adopted.

Given the aggregate of county and town funds and the proportion of state tax to be raised, together with the assessment percentages, the board of supervisors performs the necessary mathematics and enters the amount of tax to be paid after each name on the tax roll. The completed roll is turned over to official tax collectors who may post notices of dates and places for payment or submit tax bills in the latest appropriate business manner.

The reviewer pointed out that in the case of some large cities, the city tax is levied separately from the state and county tax. School taxes are in practically every case collected independently. In the usual town or village districts, the local, county and state levies are covered by one tax bill.

From Citizen Books Leaped Assessors

She introduced first of all those shadowy, civics bookish persons called assessors, of whom usually three are elected by the voters of each town; and showed, by means of tax bills, how the tax is apportioned among each piece of property "at a value for which it would sell at a fair, free and well-advertised sale."

This information the assessors gather during the first of the year. They must have it recorded in the official assessment roll by Aug. 1.

"When the roll has been completed," she continued, "notice is duly given through newspapers and

posted signs so that property owners may inspect the roll and register any complaints against the ratings. After adjustments have been made, the roll is formally filed in the office of town or city clerk and is again placed on inspection for a short period.

The board of supervisors of the county (except in cases of large cities, where the function is usually performed by the city council) next gets the rolls of the various districts and scrutinizes them for the human hazard of uneven valuation by the different assessors. By the process called equalization of assessments the board aims to raise any obvious under-valuation or lower excesses. Again the property owner may protest, usually to the state tax commission, or official state body, against the rates as fixed by the equalization tables."

The Budget

Such a bathroom de-luxe was exhibited for the first time in a booth at the Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries held in October, at the Hotel Astor, New York City. It was here that a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor first met Miss Pudner. The display, done in tones of lavender, was an interesting departure from the ordinary run of bathroom fixtures, and the tall, pleasant-faced young manager encouraged the stranger to conversation.

The result of this was a visit later to the Madison Avenue shop, where a second model bathroom, even more distinctive, made its appeal. This is worth description, as in spite of its very small size, which commands it for installation in a New York apartment, it is very complete and very beautiful.

The color harmony is an arrangement of green and lavender set off by a judicious use of buff in the tiling of the floors.

The set-in tub and the basin are in an exquisite shade

Putting Color and Variety Into Bathroom Design

AMERICA is conceded to lead the world in bathrooms and bathroom fittings, from the standpoint of convenience and mechanical efficiency. One will deny, either that there is the beauty of fitness and snowy purity in the usual white porcelain tubs, white tiling and nickel-plated metal work. But in the last quarter of a century these have been turned out on such a large scale to supply even the most modest cottages, that there is an objectionable sameness in them to those persons who demand not only beauty and efficiency but an individual touch in their domestic surroundings.

Opposite the tub is a narrow window with a white top and beneath this is placed a narrow, curved table and chair, both painted green to match the porcelain. The floor is of buff tiles, set off with a green border. Both bath mats and towels, the former with a flowered design, are in green and violet.

Olive Earle's Watercolors

The whole room is harmonized by the ceiling and frieze, which is continuous and finished in the rough plaster called morene. This has a unique and delightful decoration in the form of a water color painting in tones of gray and violet, depicting a body of water wherein a flock of graceful swans deport themselves among the purple flowers which dot its surface.

This is the work of an English artist, Miss Olive Earle, who specializes in aquatic scenes, and who is one of the experts employed by the American Museum of Natural History for painting the backgrounds of their aquatic groups. Miss Earle is regularly employed to provide watercolors which will harmonize with Miss Pudner's color schemes. Another exhibit in the shop is a framed painting by Miss Earle, showing bright-colored tropical fish amid graceful fronds of sea plants. This is valued at \$800.

"But what about the practical side of this business, Miss Pudner?" inquired the correspondent. "Do you know anything about that?"

"Yes," was the reply. "While I do not do any of the rough work I thoroughly understand the technical side of the business, so that I am entirely capable of supervising an installation; as expert she consults the manufacturers of bathroom wares and gives orders for the porcelain tubs, etc., and the tiling required to carry out her scheme."

Two Colorful Bathrooms

Her efforts were crowned with such success that she is now general manager of a smart Madison Avenue shop catering to people of taste and wealth who desire something personal and individual for their bathrooms.

As manager of the shop, Miss Pudner meets prospective clients, inquires as to their favorite colors and the interior decoration of the apartment which is to be served. Usually the bath opens out of the bedroom and must harmonize with the latter.

"And may I ask the cost of such a bathroom?"

"This one is priced at \$300 complete, with all decorations and fittings," was the reply. Then she added, "I not only have a salary as manager but I have an interest in the business. That is, I have 50 per cent of the profits of such an installation; and I bore half the expense of putting in the present display."

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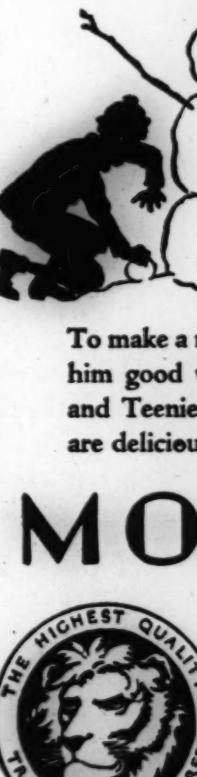
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY GAVIN W. ALLAN, C. S. B.

Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled, "Christian Science: The Science of Healing," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

My Friends: On the threshold of the New Year, it is a joy to welcome so many of you to another lecture on Christian Science by a member of the Lecture Board of this, The Mother Church.

Recently while thinking over what might be said in introducing our lecturer, I came upon an article in the Christian Science Sentinel copied from a publication in his own city of Toronto that gave me much food for thought.

The article referred to the desirability of hospitality which is, of course, universally commendable, but the writer called attention to the need for hospitality to new ideas that come to us. As one entertains new ideas, he can and should quickly decide which are worthy to be permanent guests in his mental household.

I recall with joy how, some years ago, a new unknown idea came to the door of my consciousness through the conduct of a newly-made acquaintance. Upon inquiry, I found the new guest was called Christian Science. I gave it hospitable reception and soon found it to be the most treasured of my mental guests.

Through the years it has truly been the good leaven that has filled, sweetened, and blessed my substance.

May I simply ask that you be hospitable to the ideas that our lecturer will bring to you. They may mean blessings to you at once and forever.

It is with pleasure that I present our lecturer, Mr. Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Canada.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Whenever the name Christian Science is mentioned today, even to those who know but little about it, thought is turned immediately and naturally to the subject of healing, because "Christian Science" and "healing" have come to be intimately associated in the minds of many. Just as the name of Lincoln and the idea or thought of emancipation have come to be inseparable in the minds of most people, so among an ever-growing multitude the terms Christian Science and healing have become inseparably associated.

Indeed, between the great work of Lincoln and the life-work of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, there is more than an accidental relationship. Less than three years after Lincoln had issued the Proclamation of Emancipation, Mary Baker Eddy discovered what has proved to be the Science of Christianity, a Science which is destined to free humanity everywhere from the mental bonds with which mankind has seemed to be encompassed. Regarding this discovery, Mrs. Eddy has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 220): "The voice of God in behalf of Africa, Asia, and all other nations in our land, and in every state, school, in our land, when the voice of the herald of this new crusade sounded the keynote of universal freedom, asking a fuller acknowledgment of the rights of man as a Son of God, demanding that the fetters of sin, sickness, and death be stricken from the human mind and that its freedom be won, not through human warfare, not with bayonet and blood, but through Christ's divine Science."

Let us consider for a moment some instances of healing, as these are recorded in the New Testament of the Bible. In Genesis 21:7, we read that "Abraham prayed unto God; and God healed Abimelech"; also in 1 Kings 13:6: "And the man of God besought the Lord, and the king's hand was restored him again, and became as it was before." These instances of healing in ancient days awaken at least two inquiries. Eddy stated, they are: What is God? and, What is prayer? Or, if we expanded them somewhat, they might be stated thus: Is God both able and willing to help anyone at any time? If so, how may His aid be secured or assured? Is prayer merely our asking something of God to accomplish for us, or does it imply some understanding of the fact that God is ever on our side, ever desires our good—some understanding on our part of God's nature—and an openness or readiness on our part to accept His blessings? Permit me to postpone, for a few moments, the answer to these questions. We shall return to this subject later.

Growing Concept of God

Throughout the Bible there runs as a golden thread the history of men's growing concept of God. You will remember that God was regarded by men of olden times as a "one" or "one only" one, who was changeable, respecting of what He had done; as one who could be deterred from His purpose; as a being who could love and hate with apparently equal ease and naturalness. Later, He was thought of as omnipresent; as invisible; as our shepherd; our preserver; our Father, and on up to Christ Jesus' revelation of God as Love. In this respect the Bible is the most human of books. It appeals to us just where we are, for each one of us has been in one or more of the positions indicated along that upward-trending line. Have not we ourselves sometimes thought of God as a being of human form and human nature, with its intuitions and habits? I repeat, the Bible appeals to us just where we are, and, if we are willing to follow, leads us gently on and up to the revelation and demonstration of God as Love.

Old Testament Miracles

During these Old Testament times, when the popular concept of God seem to us to have been somewhat grotesque, and when the most enlightened of the people seem to have believed God to be capable of both good and evil, there were instances here and there in which the power

of God was proved in the protection and preservation of man.

Passing over the wonders wrought in Egypt, the wilderness, and Canaan, by Moses, Aaron, and Joshua, we have a record of a number of what have been called miracles by Elijah, for example, the staying of the cruise of oil, and meal, and the raising of the widow's son at Zarephath; also miracles by Elisha, the increase of the Shunammite's son, and the cure of Naaman's leprosy.

These works were wrought through great faith in God. The writer of the Epistles to the Hebrews, reviewing these wonders of olden times, wrote:

"Forasmuch as we are surrounded by so many mighty promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens."

I think it can be said in all justice and fairness that these works were wrought through faith rather than understanding; through the prophet's faith in his power as a representative of Jehovah, rather than through an understanding of the nature and alness of God as unchangeable, divine Love. The fact that their powers were used, on the occasion to which we well as to these seems to indicate that the basis of these works was not scientific, in the strictest sense of that term.

Let us now, regard lightly the achievements of these demonstrators of God's power of olden times; rather should we, because of the general lack of enlightenment then existing, esteem them the more highly, and be encouraged the more to emulate their works, seeing we have the assistance of not only a moral and intellectual advancement or enlightenment so generally accepted as being to this age, but, what is much more, the life and teachings of Christ Jesus, and Mrs. Eddy's wonderful discovery of the Science of being.

Perfect Healing

But there is a Science of healing. This was definitely and adequately proved through the life and works of our Master, Christ Jesus. He did not claim that the power belonged to himself, he said, "The Father . . . doeth the works." They were wrought by an understanding of the divine Principle. Sickness was healed; man was destroyed; death was overcome through his understanding of the omnipresence and omnipotence of God. This Science of healing is predicated upon a beneficent, ever available omnipotence.

Let us look for a moment at some examples of perfect healing. It is recorded in Luke 4:38, 39, that Simon's wife's mother was taken with a great fever, and they besought Jesus for her. And, the record states, "he stood over her, and rebuked the fever; and it left her; and immediately she arose and ministered unto him."

Another example of perfect healing is seen in Jesus' treatment of sin, as recorded in John 8:1-11. The story is, no doubt, familiar to every one here. The self-righteous scribes and Pharisees brought to Jesus a woman taken in adultery. Do you think they brought her to Jesus in order that she might be healed? Did they even expect that He would vindicate their stoning her? Never! They sought only to lead Jesus into a trap in order that they might bring him up against him. What did Jesus do? The record states that "Jesus stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground, as though he heard them not." But they continued asking, and, in reply to their insisting upon an answer, he said, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her. And again he stooped down, and wrote on the ground." And the woman's accusers, being convicted by their own consciences, stole away one by one. When Jesus knew that woman returning to her former life of sin? Never! She was healed.

A further example of perfect healing in this instance the overcoming of death, is set forth in John 11:1-44. Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead, though Jesus' friends had followed up their condemnation by stoning him, he delivered that unutterably compassionate and healing judgment, "Neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more." Was this merely a simple cleaning of the slate, as it were, of past errors that the offender might be free to continue as before? No, it was, "Sin no more." Could you imagine that woman returning to her former life of sin? Never! She was healed.

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In all of these instances I have cited it is readily seen that the mission of Christ is to relieve and release the sick, sin and sickness, and to condemn him that this is accomplished by condemning the error and not the man; and that Jesus knew enough of error's nothingness to condemn it as nothing and not as something.

The method of healing here illustrated did not belong solely to Jesus, neither was it confined within or limited to his age, his locality, or his person. He taught it to others. He gathered around him at least two groups of students—the twelve and the seventy. He taught them; he commanded them to heal; he sent them out with specific instructions to heal the sick, and on their return commended their healing work. Nor were such healing works confined to his immediate disciples, or to their pupils; for history records that the healing of the sick was a familiar

and recognized activity of the Christian church throughout the first three centuries of its existence, and the New Testament records the raising of the dead by those who had not been under Jesus' personal instruction. This ministry of healing, however, as an activity of the early church, noticeably declined during the third century and was lost, and for over sixteen centuries there existed little tangible evidence that any such Science of healing had ever been taught and demonstrated on this planet.

Discovery

But the human need was great, and the longing for freedom proportionately so. Necessity, which has the prophets; who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens."

The Reporter, a newspaper of Lynn, Massachusetts, of Saturday, February 3, 1866, contained a news item concerning Mrs. Eddy, which stated: that she fell upon the icy snow on the evening of Thursday, February 1, and was severely injured; that the doctor who was called found her injuries to be internal and of a severe nature, and that she was removed to her home the following day, though in a very critical condition. After she had departed on Friday, she refused to take his medicine, as she later expressed it, lifted her heart to God. It was natural that a woman who had been from her very childhood deeply religious should in her extreme turn to God. "In childhood," she tells us in Science and Health (p. 359), "she often listened with joy to these words falling from the lips of her saintly mother, 'God is able to raise you up from sickness'; and she pondered the meaning of that Scripture she so often quotes: 'And these signs shall follow them that believe: . . . they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover.'"

So on the Sunday following she called for her Bible and began reading the account of the healing, by Jesus, of the palsied man, and as she read a great spiritual experience was hers, the realization then and there of the presence and power of God. In that moment all pain vanished. She rose from her bed, dressed, and walked into the parlor where her clergyman and a few friends were sitting—friends who had withdrawn but a few moments before from what they supposed was her death chamber. At that moment Mrs. Eddy divine knowledge of the truth for which she had been fitting herself all her life. But to be healed herself was not enough. She must know the Science of this healing in order that others might be healed. For three years, Mrs. Eddy says, she "sought the solution of this problem of Mind-healing, searched the Scriptures and read little else, kept aloof from society, and devoted time and energies to discovering a positive rule" (Science and Health, p. 109). She discovered the law of divine Science of healing, and submitted it to the very broad practical tests in the healing of disease of every kind for nine years before writing the Christian Science textbook.

God is the basis, foundation, Principle, of this Science of healing; it is important, it is essential to an understanding of the subject, that we learn the nature and character of God. No one had revealed God as fully as did our Master, Christ Jesus. He frequently spoke of "the God known"; for example, "You know not the God, who is Mind." "You know not the God, who is Mind, divine Mind, omnipresent, divine Mind, who knows all that is true about Himself and each of His children."

Jesus also defined God as Spirit, and the Psalmist, praising God for His all-seeing providence, sang: "Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence?" "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." It then, God is the basis, foundation, Principle, of this Science of healing; it is important, it is essential to an understanding of the subject, that we learn the nature and character of God. No one had revealed God as fully as did our Master, Christ Jesus. He frequently spoke of "the God known"; for example, "You know not the God, who is Mind." "You know not the God, who is Mind, divine Mind, omnipresent, divine Mind, who knows all that is true about Himself and each of His children."

Jesus further defined God as good, without any least trace of or any consciousness of evil; of "pure eyes than to behold evil."

There is another word or name which has helped many of us toward a better understanding of God, and for this reason we have to thank the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Because God is the only Cause, the only creator, everywhere present and everywhere available, Mrs. Eddy has given us the word Principle, or divine Principle, as a synonym for God, a term which indicates both the nearness and greatness of God, and which has helped

to some particular spot, whether that be a temple on earth or a throne in the clouds; neither could He ever have been, nor is He now of human or any other finite form, that is, cannot be corporeal, as we commonly understand and use that term.

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Jesus further defined God as good: good, without any least trace of or any consciousness of evil; of "pure eyes than to behold evil."

There is another word or name which has helped many of us toward a better understanding of God, and for this reason we have to thank the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Because God is the only Cause, the only creator, everywhere present and everywhere available,

Mrs. Eddy has given us the word Principle, or divine Principle, as a synonym for God, a term which indicates both the nearness and greatness of God, and which has helped

RADIO

Flat Top Tuning Curve Idea Feature of I. R. E. Convention

Dr. F. K. Vreeland Brings to Public Attention One Answer to Tone Quality Based on Old and Established Circuits

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Speaking from a radiocast listener's viewpoint the most outstanding paper read at the annual convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers in New York last week was the paper by Dr. F. K. Vreeland on "distortionless reception of a modulated wave and its relation to selectivity" which reduced to simple language means keeping the tone quality in its pure state during its travel through the R. F. amplifier, so that the detector and audio amplifier have a real chance to show what they can do.

We might state that our feelings were rather mixed as Dr. Vreeland unfolded his tale, a combination of disappointment and elation. The first at the fact that nothing radical was shown and the latter because it showed our own work in that direction had been done orderly and along the right track.

If two circuits are tuned to resonance and energy is put into one, the output from the second will give a sharply tuned resonance curve if the coupling between these two circuits is loose, that is, if the two coils were held quite far apart. As they are brought nearer together a double curve or "hump" will start to show and if this is not carried too far the over-all curve will show a flat top. The type of tuning curve means the resonance on the sidebands, and if it is carried out in cascade the sides will be brought down until they are practically perpendicular and our resonance curve gives us an oblong 10 to 15 kilocycles wide at the top which is exactly the requirement for getting pure quality from an R. F. amplifier.

Dr. Vreeland showed two circuits conductively coupled. Our work has been along capacity and inductive coupling, but the general circuit was about the same. This was brought out in the discussion following the paper by Lester Jones, well-known New York radio engineer.

Circuit Used in 1926

Two years ago last summer this department had a receiver built which gave just this result in a limited form. This consisted of two coils tuned by variable condensers, one being connected in the antenna-ground circuit and the other to the input of an untuned amplifier. In this case the best available untuned amplifier was one made of Acm R. F. transformers, which was quite satisfactory, a potentiometer controlling the first tube, due to the first untuned transformer causing sufficient reactance to make this tube oscillate. This gave quite excellent sensitivity.

The two coils were tried at different points of separation and remarkable pure tone was the result, the best we have ever heard from any receiver. That sounds rather radical, being superlative, but nevertheless it was the case. A receiver of this type is now being used by the program editor in his checking of radiocast programs as giving the finest quality obtainable today.

As long as too much regeneration was not used the quality was maintained very nicely, but when extreme distance was obtained the highly regenerative first tube input circuit upset the prettily coupled circuits. The selectivity was hardly enough for ordinary purposes so we carried this a bit further and used four tuned circuits in cascade with various types of coupling.

At this point E. B. Dallin was brought in as he had been working on filter circuits for R. F. amplifiers. In fact, we published several articles by Mr. Dallin over a year ago on the subject of R. F. filters. The great difficulty was to get a good untuned amplifier. Another was that when the amplification was increased broad tuning would result from the two-circuit affair.

Variable Coupling Needed

We discovered also that to keep the flat top characteristic up and down the entire radiocast band demanded a variation in the coupling. This made the device somewhat complicated for home experimental work so we did not publish anything on it, this decision resulting from the difficulty readers have in getting even simpler circuits working. The manufacturers approached with the question of making a tuning unit for this idea were mostly unable to visualize its possibilities and the one who decided to make the unit never went through with it.

Of decided advantage was the fact that in working this out we automatically avoided the Alexander patent which had been the cause of so much discussion in the radio industry this year. Dr. Vreeland shows no way of compensating for coupling at different wavelengths and evidently decided upon a medium coupling, letting the ends take care of themselves. This will do fairly well but it does not seem to be the ultimate.

The industry does owe Dr. Vreeland a vote of thanks for bringing this subject up, as such a suggestion from any lesser figure than the man who invented the best arrangement making the super-heterodyne possible would probably not have been seriously considered. It is about time that the radio industry realizes that tone quality is not alone a question of loudspeakers, power tubes, audio amplifiers and detectors but that the radiofrequency end demands serious consideration also.

The fact remains that the receivers of today are little better than code receivers as far as the R. F. end is concerned. The tuning gets more complicated, more regeneration is introduced and the result is that a single frequency gets amplified and the delicate audio components that mean real quality are partially if not totally destroyed.

Radio Programs

ESTATE STANDARD TIME

WLOC, Boston, Mass. (1240kc-285m)

7:20 a. m.—News.

7:30 The Clover Trio; Miss Marie Van Praet, contralto; Miss Ruth Hall, violinist, and Miss Dorothy E. Hall, pianist, comedienne and monologist.

8:15 State's Theater concert orchestra.

8:15 The Regent Trio.

9:25 Kenny, ukulele.

9:30 Editorial feature.

9:30 The Philharmonic Quartet.

9:30 The Variety Hour.

11:15 Karl Rohde and his orchestra.

11:45 News.

12: Correct time.

TOMORROW

10:30 a. m.—Lew's Orpheum Theater program.

11 Martha Lee Women's Club.

11:40 News.

11:45 Correct time.

WBT, Boston, Mass. (1040kc-288m)

7 a. m.—Events of the day; financial summary.

7:05 Leo J. Dreyer and his orchestra.

7:30 Stanley and Wells, contralto; Elsie Chase, accompanist.

9:15 George Nelson, banjoist; E. Louise.

9:30 Sarah Margulis, pianist.

9:45 Billy Cope, popular songs.

11:15 Correct time.

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (1090kc-285m)

6:09 p. m.—Time and weather.

7:00 Bert Dolan and his recording orchestra.

7:30 News.

8:35 Bert Dolan's orchestra.

7:30 Hotel Ensemble.

8 WJZ, Stromberg-Carlson Orchestra and Quintet.

9 WJZ, The Torrid Tots; Longines orchestra.

10:31 News.

10:45 Chet Frost and his Bostonians.

11:45 Time and weather.

TOMORROW

11 a. m.—Organ recital by Manuel De Haas.

11:30 Organ Recital.

11:45 "Antiques" by Elizabeth Dean.

12 Jamie Johnson's orchestra.

12:30 P. m.—WJZ, Lombardy Hotel luncheon music.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (650kc-161m)

7 a. m.—News.

4:10 Metropolitan Theater, incidental music.

5 Ted and his Gang.

6 The Troubadours.

6 The Juvenile Smilers.

6:30 Roman Gardens orchestra.

6:55 Correct time.

7:30 The Sinfonians, his Sinfonians.

8 News.

9 WEAF, 10:30.

10 Parley Stevens and his orchestra.

11 News.

11:45 Leo Pearl and his orchestra.

TOMORROW

7:45 a. m.—Morning Watch.

8 News summary.

8:10 Boston Information Service.

8:30 WJZ, 10:30.

10:30 WNAC Women's Club.

11 La Lysine Petite Symphonie.

11 WNAC Women's Club.

12:30 Time and weather.

1 p. m.—News.

12:30 Shaward Colonial luncheon concert.

12:30 The New England King's Chapel.

1 Luncheon concert.

1:30 Del Castillo at the organ.

1:30 WJZ, 10:30.

2 Boston Information Service.

3:30 "The Dandies of Yesterday."

WENI, Boston, Mass. (500kc-505m)

4 p. m.—News.

4:10 Gladys Scholze, contralto; Amy Johnson, accompanist.

5:35 Positions wanted.

5 Stock market and business news.

6 Ranger and Fairchild, piano duo.

6:30 The Troubadours.

6:45 Highway bulletin.

6:45 Big Band Club; Musical Family.

7:30 On Boy Detectives.

7:30 Willard de Lee.

8:30 The Pilgrims, singing.

9 WEAF, correct time; Eveready 10:30 News.

10:45 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

11:45 Radio forecast and weather.

TOMORROW

8 a. m.—Steinert Morning Musicals.

8:20 E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

8:30 WEAF, "Cheerio."

8:45 "Morning Highlights."

9 WEAF, 10:30.

10 WEAF, 10:30.

10:30 Caroline Cahot.

11 WEAF, Betty Crocker.

11:15 WEAF, Baby Household Institute.

12:30 WEAF, Entertainer.

12:30 WEAF, 10:30.

1 WEAF, 10:30.

2 WEAF, 10:30.

3 Strolling Players.

4 p. m.—Good Cheesecake; poetry; special address.

5 WEAF, 10:30.

6 WEAF, 10:30.

7 WEAF, 10:30.

8 WEAF, 10:30.

9 WEAF, 10:30.

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28 WEAF, 10:30.

29 WEAF, 10:30.

30 WEAF, 10:30.

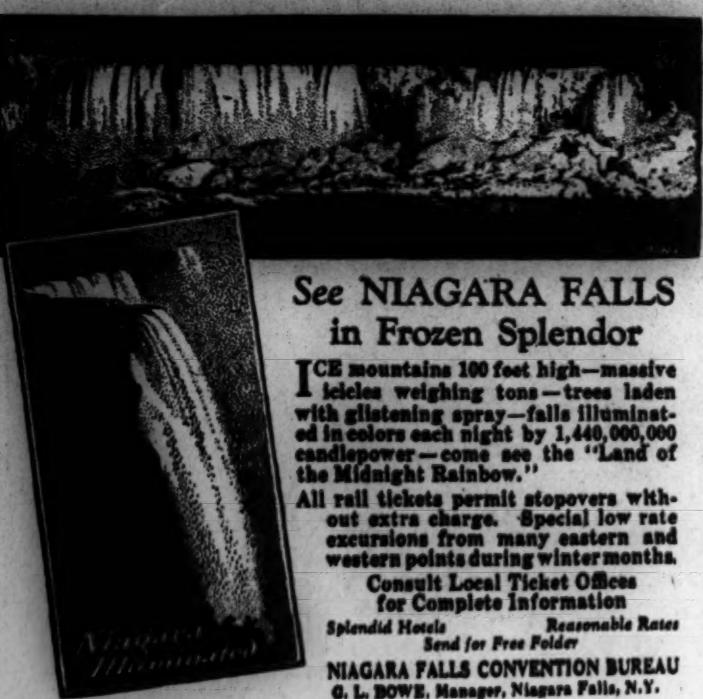
31 WEAF, 10:30.

32 WEAF, 10:30.

33 WEAF, 10:30.

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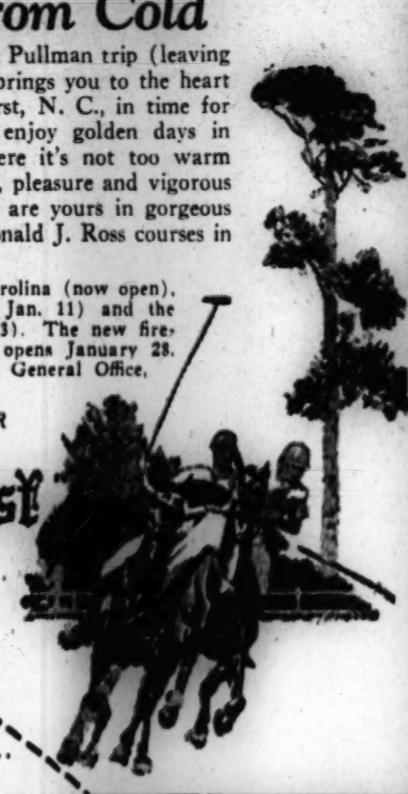
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CANADA FEELS IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS

Favorable Indications for 1928—Domestic Sales in Fair Volume

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—There are innumerable indications that business in Canada has begun the new year under the most favorable auspices.

The employment situation is the best in the last eight years, the basic steel industry is enjoying a busy season; forestry, construction, mining and transportation, all show improvement, while domestic trade is continuing to improve.

Further evidence of the betterment in business is found in the annual report of the Provincial Bank of Canada, the main features of which are higher profits, increased assets, and a strong financial position, comparing favorably in all these respects with previous years.

Much attention is being centered just now on conditions in western Canada. With agriculture restabilized on a sound basis, the commercial, industrial and mining enterprises projected, the West has entered the new year in a cheerful attitude.

Domestic Trade Fair

Domestic trade in most sections of the country is fair, but since the beginning of the year in the three Provinces a normal volume of business is reported by the wholesale and retail trade generally. Collections have been satisfactory.

In Quebec and other Quebec centers a very satisfactory volume is reported in boots and shoes, ladies' wear and sundries. Sales of dry goods, hardware and clothing are well up to average. Very little unemployment is reported in the Province.

Reports from Winnipeg show that the usual January sales are meeting with reasonable success. Both wholesale and retail dealers look for a particularly active season.

Banking and Finance

The monthly statement of principal debt, revenues and expenditures, issued by the Federal Government, shows a decrease in the national debt during the first nine months of the current fiscal year of \$66,000,000. During the preceding fiscal year the debt was reduced by \$46,000,000 in the nine-month period.

The monthly bank statement shows an increase of more than \$1,000,000,000 in the total liabilities and of \$91,000,000 in total assets of all banks during November. Total assets at the end of the month amounted to \$3,242,000,000, and total liabilities stood at \$3,229,345,000.

Both current and notice deposits held by the banks increased during the month of November, the former by about \$2,000,000 and the latter by approximately \$2,000,000.

There were increases in the amounts of call loans held both within and without Canada, as well as in the amount of current loans held in Canada during the month.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Boston New York
Commercial paper 4% 4%
Customer loans 4% 4%
Bank money 4% 4%
Year money 4% 4%
Time loans—
Sixty-nine days 4% 4%
Four to six months 4% 4%
Last

Today Present
Bar silver in New York 58½ 57½
Bar silver in London 26½ 26½
Bar gold in London 8½ 10½ 8½ 11½

Clearing House Figures
Boston New York
Exchanges \$126,000,000 \$151,600,000
Fees today 45,000,000 140,000,000
Year today 36,000,000
R. bank credit 42,000,000 110,000,000

Acceptance Market
Prime Eligible Banks:
20 days 2½% 2½%
30 days 2½% 2½%
4 months 2½% 2½%
6 months 2½% 2½%
8 months 2½% 2½%
Non-eligible and private eligible banks in general 1% per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in Canada estimate the discount rates as follows:

Austria 3½% Budapest 5½%
Sweden 3½% Copenhagen 5½%
Chicago 3½% Helsingfors 5½%
Dallas 3½% London 5½%
New York 3½% Madrid 5½%
Minneapolis 4% New York 5½%
Richmond 4% Richmond 5½%
St. Louis 4% Rome 5½%
Amsterdam 4% Stockholm 5½%
Athens 10% Swiss Bank 3½%
Barcelona 4½% Vienna 4½%
Berlin 10% Oslo 4½%
Bucharest 6% Warsaw 9%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe
Sterling: Today Last Prev. Parity
\$1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37
Cables 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37
France—francs .0283% .0285% 1.92
Belgium—belga .1324% .1325% 1.92
Spain—peso .0287% .0287% 1.92
Germany—mark .2383 .2383 .2383
Austria—schilling .1412% .1407% 1.92
Denmark—krona .2678 .2680 .2680
Finland—francs .0252 .0252 .0252
Portugal—escudo .0252 .0252 .0252
Holland—florin .4021 .4024 .5424
Hungary—pengo .1752 .1752 .1740
Iceland—króna .2615 .2615 .2615
Portugal—escudo .0258% .0258% 1.92
Romania—leu .0662 .0662 1.92
Austria—schilling .1412% .1412% 1.92
Denmark—krona .2678 .2680 .2680
Switzerland—franc .1826 .1826 .1826
Switzerland—franc .1826 .1826 .1826
Yugoslavia—dina .0177 .0177 .0177

Asia
China—tael .6373% .6427% 1.92
India—rupee .2484% .2484% 1.92
Japan—yen .4882 .4737 .4933
Phil. Islands—peso .0258% .0258% 1.92
Sri Lanka—dol .5712% .5717% 1.92

South America

Argentina—peso .4271 .4245 .4245
Brazil—milreis .1200 .1200 .1200
Colombia—peso .1222 .1222 .1222
Peru—peso .2323 .2323 .2323
Uruguay—peso 1.0200 1.0200 1.0200
Venezuela—bolivar .1910 .1910 .1910

North America

Canada—dollar .99% .99% .99%

U. S. dollar .99% .99% .99%

Mexican dollar .4250 .4250 .4250

Canadian Power Mergers

MONTREAL, Jan. 17.—Mergers of Canadian Power & Paper Company, Ltd., Spanish Power & Paper Company, Ltd., William Power Company, Ltd., Masititio Paper Company, Ltd., Stearns Paper Company, Ltd., and Murray Bay Power Company, Ltd., all of which holding company, has been declared effective, with 97 per cent of aggregate shares of the companies deposited.

EMPIRE GAS & FUEL CO.

TAMPICO, Jan. 17.—Empire Gas & Fuel Company has sold 1,000,000 barrels of heavy crude to Transcontinental Oil Company, of Newark, N. J. (Newark, N. J.) from its Callacolla holding. This property has been developed for Empire by Sinclair on 50 per cent basis, and will be sold with all production heretofore sold to latter.

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

High Low High Low High Low

Ajax Rubber \$s 36... 100% 100% Nat Ry of Mex 41½% 57... 15% 15% Chile (Rep) 8s 41... 109½% 109½%

Allis Chalmers deb \$s 37.10% N. E. T. & T. 4½% B 61... 102½% 102½% Chile (Rep) 8s 41... 109½% 109½%

Am Ag Chm 7½% 41... 105% N. E. T. & T. 4½% B 61... 102½% 102½% Chile (Rep) 8s 41... 109½% 109½%

Am Btr Co deb 7½% 27... 105% N. O. P. Pub Ser \$s 65 B... 99% 99% Christiana (City) 8s 54... 101½% 101½%

Am Btr Co deb 7½% 27... 105% N. O. T. & M. 5s B 54... 100% 100% Cologne (City) 8s 54... 97% 97% Cordoba (City) 7s 57... 98% 98%

Am Smelting & Ref. 6s 47... 105% N. Y. C. 4s 67... 110% Copenhagen (City) 8s 52... 96% 96%

Am Smelting & Ref. 6s 47... 105% N. Y. Edmstn P pur 4s 49... 97% 97% Copiha (City) 8s 52... 96% 96%

Am T & T 4½% 29... 101½% N. Y. Edmstn P pur 4s 49... 97% 97% Copenhagen (City) 8s 52... 96% 96%

Am T & T 4½% 29... 101½% N. Y. Edmstn P pur 4s 49... 97% 97% Copenhagen (City) 8s 52... 96% 96%

Am T & T col 8s 46... 105% N. Y. Edmstn P pur 4s 49... 97% 97% Copenhagen (City) 8s 52... 96% 96%

Am T & T col 8s 46... 105% N. Y. Edmstn P pur 4s 49... 97% 97% Copenhagen (City) 8s 52... 96% 96%

Am T & T deb 5½% 43... 105% N. Y. Edmstn P pur 4s 49... 97% 97% Copenhagen (City) 8s 52... 96% 96%

Am T & T deb 5½% 43... 105% N. Y. Edmstn P pur 4s 49... 97% 97% Copenhagen (City) 8s 52... 96% 96%

Am Writing Paper 6s 43... 91½% N. Y. Edmstn P pur 4s 49... 97% 97% Copenhagen (City) 8s 52... 96% 96%

Amacona Cop 7s 38... 111% N. Y. Edmstn P pur 4s 49... 97% 97% Copenhagen (City) 8s 52... 96% 96%

Amacona Cop 7s 38... 111% N. Y. Edmstn P pur 4s 49... 97% 97% Copenhagen (City) 8s 52... 96% 96%

Anglo-Shile 7s 45... 100% N. Y. Edmstn P pur 4s 49... 97% 97% Copenhagen (City) 8s 52... 96% 96%

Armour Co 4½% 33... 92% N. Y. Edmstn P pur 4s 49... 97% 97% Copenhagen (City) 8s 52... 96% 96%

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Armour Co 4½% 33... 92% N. Y. Edmstn P pur 4s 49... 97% 97% Copenhagen (City) 8s 52... 96% 96%

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1928

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EDITORIALS

Western World Ideals

NOT frequently in the past has there appeared outside the geographical borders of the United States a more forceful and convincing defender of New World ideals than one who was heard in Havana, Cuba, yesterday. The speaker, President Coolidge, was addressing the opening session of the Pan-American Conference, which is attended by accredited representatives of all the republics of the Western Hemisphere. He paid eloquent tribute to those who, as pioneers and pathfinders, paved the way for the generations who founded and helped to establish in the West those institutions typifying their conceptions of freedom and liberty. He made it plain that in this newer neighborhood of nations he recognized no monopoly of opportunity, no inherited or acquired advantage in the realization and enjoyment of blessings and privileges vouchsafed to those who strive to shape and bry human affairs within the orderly rules of established law.

President Coolidge, at the outset, must easily have convinced his listeners that he came to them as an emissary of peace. He unequivocally laid down the dictum that the republics of the western world are "better fitted to govern themselves than anyone else is to govern them." Pursuing this premise, he both naturally and studiously refrained from suggesting the necessity, either now or at any time in the future, of the United States intervening, either by force or diplomatic interference, in solving the social, economic, or political problems of any of its neighbors. And yet it may be that this very subject will be the one most discussed by some of the delegates in the conference. Perhaps Mr. Coolidge deemed it wise to leave to those who will represent him at the Havana congress the defense of what has come to be, both north and south of the isthmus, a fairly well-recognized policy. He quite properly assumed that the Monroe Doctrine is regarded as defining that policy throughout the world.

Convincing stress is laid by the President upon the fundamental fact that all the nations represented at the conference "stand on an exact footing of equality." No one infers, of course, that this equality is indicated by relative wealth or importance industrially, or in cultural attainments along the line commonly defined by highly civilized peoples. But in the possession of those inherent and invaluable assets which are the prerequisites of true national greatness they all share in a common heritage. All are a part of that new community of democracies which stand, in somewhat varying magnitudes, as beacon lights which mark the better way in human government.

Unqualified support of Pan-Americanism was pledged in the welcoming address delivered by the Chief Executive of Cuba. That Republic, it was pointed out, stands as a convincing example or expression of that quality of thought and purpose which takes shape, not in covenants and treaties, but in the operation of what President Machado referred to as a collective ideal. This, he declared, must be molded on the progress made in individual fields. In Pan-Americanism he finds "the synthesis of all principle of good that rises from the life of the individual to that of the states."

It is in just such forums as that before which President Coolidge spoke in Havana that acceptable solutions are found to those problems which will arise so long as it seems impossible for all to think alike. Behind this conference there has been accumulated an imposing record of precedent and accomplishment. One who scans its pages cannot fail to discover that throughout the years the older sister Republic to the north has stood as the steadfast and consistent friend and champion of democracy in the New World. She stands in the same friendly attitude today. Not infrequently in the past her aims and purposes have been misinterpreted and misunderstood. This may be the case now or at some time in the future, despite the fact that those who have criticized her most severely have discovered that her motives have never been selfish.

The President carried an encouraging and reassuring message to the Cuban capital and to the visiting delegations. He sees the republics of the West pledged to the fulfillment of what he declares to be a sacred trust. This is the establishment and perpetuation of democratic ideals. With the inspiration and desire thus to serve humanity there comes, he points out, the reassuring promise that "the light which followed Columbus has not failed." He declared with confidence born of conviction that the "Wisdom which instructed the founding fathers of our republics will continue to abide with us."

Why Not Co-operation?

IN LESS than two years, the soundness of Canada's position in opposing the duplication of the cable across the Pacific from British Columbia has been made apparent. When the Pacific Cable Board undertook to let the contract for the laying of over 55,000 nautical miles of cable, at an estimated cost of about \$11,000,000, Canadian representatives on the imperial board vigorously protested. They urged more consideration of the possibilities of wireless competition. But against the Canadian view, the board ordered the duplicate cable between Vancouver Island and Fiji, through Fanning Island southward of Hawaii.

For ten years or more, up to 1926, the cable service under the administration of the Pacific Cable Board had been earning profits. A surplus in excess of \$11,000,000 had been accumulated. But the advent of beam wireless started to change the outlook of the cable business. The co-operating states behind the Pacific Cable Board, New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Great Britain, are faced with the prospect of having to pay out, to make good an annual deficit on the board's operations.

A conference of government representatives from the dominions and Great Britain has been called to meet in London this month to consider the situation. It is stated that the beam services which the British Post Office is conducting with Australia, Canada, South Africa and India are carrying traffic at a rate of over

\$2,000,000 words a year. The Prime Minister of Australia is reported as saying that the Pacific Cable Board has lost 46 per cent of its traffic over the circuits where there is competition with beam wireless.

The prospects seem to be that the wireless business will increase. A Canadian beam station at Drummondville, near Montreal, is reaching Australia satisfactorily with an experimental service. It should be able greatly to reduce the cost of transmitting messages from this continent to the Antipodes. The capital cost of beam stations is very much lower than the cost of cables at the bottom of the ocean. There is the possibility, too, of using the beam for wireless telephony; and the beam system is said to be the only means of installing a commercial service of facsimile, or picture, transmissions.

The British Postmaster-General has been asked in Parliament whether "proposals are being considered for protecting the state-owned and privately owned cables against wireless competition, and whether the payment of a subsidy by the taxpayer is being considered." But the question is of concern to the whole British Commonwealth. It is very unlikely that the dominions would consent to the curtailment of an improved wireless service for the benefit of cable investments, whether state or privately owned. But it is generally recognized that there is still an important place for the cables, in co-operation with the wireless system. The conference in London should give the representatives of the dominions and of Great Britain an opportunity of exploring some possible paths toward co-operation which would give the public the benefit of modern progress in means of communication.

Sending Trotzky Into Exile

SOME of the most interesting news regarding Russia has come to light through Berlin. The world got its first reports of the revolution from that city. And it is from the German capital that newspaper readers have learned of the order to exile Trotzky and his lieutenants. The only objection to the reports is, however, their inability to agree in essentials, the failure to determine whether Trotzky is to be banished to a remote town in the great Siberian wastes, or to be permitted to edit a paper but not to write his memoirs. The majority of the dispatches declare that he is to be deported from Moscow, and that Stalin is determined once for all to abolish the faction that has hampered the Communist Party's policies during recent years.

The chief charge against Trotzky and his companions is persistence in propaganda. For that, chiefly, they were expelled from the Communist inner councils and eventually from the party. It was alleged that they were attempting to undermine the organization, employing a secret printing press and subterranean methods to spread their propaganda. Repeated warnings failed to curb their activities, and resort was had to the old method of suppression and oppression. Opposition must cease. And the way to stop it, in the opinion of Stalin, was to sever its leaders and subject them to the severest disciplinary measures.

It is questionable whether such a method of extinguishing opposition can succeed. It was tried under the tsars, when despotism ruled in place of the proletariat, when men were terrorized into silence and driven to cover for upholding the rights of free speech and a free press. It is possible to stifle opposition, to subdue it by putting its members to work in the mines, and by dispatching its leaders to the farthest ends of the earth. But to extinguish opposition is another thing, for its roots often lie deep and are hidden in the ground.

To exile an opponent because one has the power to do so may prove effective as a temporary expedient, but it is well to remember that in the political sphere the leader of the majority one day at another period may be the leader of the minority.

The Milwaukee Emerges

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has approved the reorganization plan of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, or, as it will henceforth be known, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Said to have been the greatest bankruptcy in the United States, the Milwaukee was forced into the hands of receivers in March, 1925, when it became evident that it could not meet its heavy maturing. Since then the railroad has been functioning under the orders of the court, while the Commerce Commission has simultaneously conducted an investigation into its affairs over a long period of years which culminated in the receivership.

While the immediate cause of the receivership was a number of maturing securities totaling more than \$50,000,000 in 1925, the primary reason for the troubles of the Milwaukee was the heavy cost of the Puget Sound extension, built in 1909 at a cost said to have been in excess of \$200,000,000, and partly electrified between 1915 and 1919 at a cost of \$23,000,000. Unlike other railways in the West which benefited from "land grants," the Milwaukee had to buy its right-of-way all the distance from St. Paul to Seattle—nearly 1,800 miles—while its terminals in cities on the Pacific coast were obtained at huge costs. The line, for example, is carried through the city of Spokane on a high fill and trestle, the costs of which can be estimated by even the most casual observer.

The reason for building the Pacific coast extension was said to be the need for obtaining a "feeder" for the route from the Twin Cities to Chicago, the Milwaukee's competitors—the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific—having always favored their own Burlington Route to the exclusion of the Milwaukee. While other roads, such as the Chicago & North Western, managed to survive this disadvantage, the Milwaukee nevertheless proceeded to build to the coast and now has a railway which is an engineering marvel, although located for a considerable portion of its route through lands which never have been and probably never can be productive of much freight.

Hence, the "overhead" business is obliged to contribute toward the support of the road through the barren territory, and due to Panama

Canal competition, depression among the farmers in the Northwest, an excessive mileage of railways in the region and other causes, including a failure to develop a passenger traffic which would carry its share of the cost of the road, the earnings were inadequate to meet the interest on the funded indebtedness and to permit a sum to be laid aside for amortization of the bonds.

With a reorganization which scales down its fixed charges from \$21,800,000 annually to \$13,800,000, the new company should be able successfully to meet its obligations, and with a railroad admittedly in splendid physical condition to operate at a nominal cost. The electrification will obviously prove an asset in future years. The progressiveness of the road in developing new devices, such as the roller bearings for passenger cars, indicates an alert management. With the Milwaukee Road out of receivership, it appears that the Nation's difficulties with railroads, the earlier managements of which left much to be desired, are past, and there is every reason to expect that the Milwaukee will take its place among the other strong roads whose earnings and stocks have risen steadily during the past eight years of private railway operation.

Come, Let Us Converse Together

WHENEVER two or more persons who speak the same language get together, there will be talk; but it does not follow that there will be conversation. The distinction, difficult to define, is easy to recognize, and is, one might say, an excellent topic for conversation in that it agreeably exercises the thought without disagreeably exciting the emotions. Naturally, it has long interested the essayists, whose various efforts to define this difference make interesting reading. One hears much from the essayists about the "art of conversation," which they usually regard as "lost," and about the "golden age of conversation," which they usually regard as vanished forever.

On this topic a recent American essayist sounds a hopeful note. As tongues now wag, to be sure, the seeker for conversation is likely to go far and hungry. We are, as it is sometimes explained, too busy and pleased with material things to find the leisure necessary to converse about them, or about anything else. But the happy time is coming for such as hunger for conversation. "With our widely diversified material interests," says the hopeful essayist, "with our yearning for intellectual culture and our instinct for candid expression, it seems safe to say that while we must adapt ourselves to new conditions, we will not in the end be deficient in the practice of the colloquial art." Man, in short, will again adapt himself to the latest environment he has produced, and achieve by his present yearning an intellectual culture sufficient to carry on conversation in and in spite of it. In such an adaptation the leisure necessary for conversation will be somehow recovered.

But was there ever an "art of conversation" understood and practiced by a sufficient number of persons to warrant the phrase, a "golden age"? The phrase sounds plausible until one attempts to define it, and then, judging by various attempts, it evades such classification for lack of any discoverable method or technique. Tradition, to be sure, reports a time when conversationalists prepared and rehearsed anecdotes at home before appearing in company—but the unanimous opinion of the essayists seems to be against this method, which, for that matter, exaggerates to boredom a single, though important, factor in conversation. Granting that conversation may seem in the retrospect to qualify as an art, its subject matter is too vastly varied, and the personal equation of each conversationalist too important, to admit of any formulated procedure.

Every age, it may be believed, has its conversationalists; some periods have more than others. One thinks of the French salons of the eighteenth century—but the conversationalists were men and women who would have talked especially well wherever they had gathered together. Addison's seems to have been a golden age of conversation—but Addison wrote much about conversational bores. There is good conversation in the "Life of Johnson"—but Boswell, after all, featured a dogmatic doctor. One may even cautiously entertain the notion that the "golden age of conversation" is a myth, and that the "art of conversation" can never be anything but a figure of speech. One may suspect that with many consciously seeking to impress as conversationalists, a considerable proportion would successfully impress as nuisances. It is at least questionable whether the plain talk of plain people—among whom are some who seem to be artists in conversation without at all knowing it—would not prove preferable.

Editorial Notes

A veritable work of art, the Cape Times 1927 Annual is deserving of a word of commendation. It is practically unique in its color reproduction of beautiful landscapes, preserving as it does the fine shades and delicate tints which the artist depicted with his brush. In a rotogravure section it conveys an idea of nature in a prodigal mood by a picture of spring flowers at the Cape; of the tranquillity of the African coast by a sunset scene called "A Sentinel of the Deep"; of the gay aspect of springtime in an orchard, and of the towering crags of Natal; while, in illustrated articles, it gives some excellent impressions of South Africa.

Now it is tennis and swimming! Japanese universities have competed against United States college and university baseball and basketball teams, but now comes the report that the University of Oregon is negotiating for a tour of Japan by its tennis and swimming stars. International sports contests bind the contestants together into one race—the race for athletic supremacy. And all come out winners, for each has won a greater respect and friendship than ever before for the other.

Did ever a geography teacher's rule hop about the map with such educational effect as Lindbergh's plane?

A traffic signal which all should obey:

STOP—complaining

GO—head

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT IN CANADA

FEW Americans and fewer Europeans ever visit the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Canada to most people means Ontario and Quebec, the prairies and British Columbia, with the Rockies in between. Save for some lovers of fishing and camping, few realize that nearly 1,000,000 of the finest racial stock in Canada still live in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The Maritime Provinces represent the New England of Canada, except that the European industrial worker has not come in to fill up the towns as he has in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The great migration to the West has passed them by, though many of their most adventurous sons have followed in its trail. Then, too, their soil is relatively poor, and while they export lumber, fisheries and in a few places iron and coal, the transportation costs for their products to the great centers of population is still prohibitive.

But like New England they have supplied an astonishing number of the leaders in law and politics in Canada. Their universities, though small, are among the best for the thoroughness of the education they give. Racially they represent the pure English and Scottish strains, partly recruited from the loyalists who left or were forced to New England during the Revolution of 1776. After a long period of depression there are signs of returning prosperity, as the vacant lands of the West become taken up and the industrial East expands.

To the north and west of the Maritimes lies the most remarkable of North American communities. The Province of Quebec is inhabited almost entirely by the French, a population which has grown, without assistance from immigration, from less than 100,000 a hundred and fifty years ago to its present figure of 3,000,000, and is gradually flowing over both into Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. And Quebec is as unique in its social as in its racial composition.

French Canada is in essence a section of medieval France deposited in North America, and to all intents and purposes living today the same existence that their forefathers did in France before the Renaissance and the Reformation. It was placed there by the ancien régime, a colony of peasants with a few seigneurs under the tutelage of the Roman Catholic Church, and there it has remained, except that as the power of the seigneur and the Government of France disappeared the influence of the church has increased.

Outside the great industrial city of Montreal and the relatively small capital city of Quebec, the Quebec habitant lives everywhere in the same way. He inherits those long strips of land that every voyager up the St. Lawrence sees from the deck of his ship, with a neat little house and barns for his horses and stock and farming equipment and produce. He marries when young and usually has families of a size long forgotten in North America.

His mode of living has been little affected by modern

civilization. He still drives his horse and sleigh. He speaks a patois which seems him alike from English and from much French. He has few newspapers or books or radios or "movies" to distract him from his work and the simple pleasures and cares of peasant existence. And everywhere the scene is dominated by a fine village church, equipped with steeple and bells, to which the whole countryside goes religiously on Sundays and saints' days and for the ministrations of the priest as they need them.

I once asked a genial and friendly old priest why it was that French Canada had changed so little in all these centuries while all about it a new world, the world of industry and progress and change, had come into being. "Why should we change?" he replied. "What more can my people want? They have food and shelter in plenty. They are singularly happy. They keep alive, as no other people do, the mutual devotion and the joys of family life. There is practically no crime and no unrest among them. And the church meets their needs in this world and assures them of salvation in the next."

"And what," he went on, "do you moderns offer in exchange? You offer us hurry and worry and money. You offer us doubt and free-thinking and infidelity. Look at your cities, reeking with luxury and crime, your newspapers and your 'movies' filled with odious pictures of depravity and unrest. Look at your accomplishments, in industry and natural science, what use will they be to you hereafter? No! we stay as we are because we prefer what we have to what you can offer in exchange."

The contrast, no doubt, is rather far-fetched. All is not so perfect in those docile villages as my friend would believe. Nor does his picture of modern civilization give due place to the independence of thought and character in the individual which are its real glories. But it is an interesting and, I think, a true explanation of the French Canadian survival. But the beginnings of a change may be in sight, for modern economic enterprise, lumber mills, paper mills and power stations are everywhere beginning to alter the placid exterior of the old peasant life.

Not the least of Canada's accomplishments has been its handling of the race problem in its midst. It has been no easy task to build a nation not only out of a territory broken into four portions, to a great extent separated from one another geographically, but out of two races as distinct in race and language and religion as the French and the British. It is a great testimony to the good sense and the wisdom of the two races that after 150 years they can live so happily as they do today.

There have been difficulties in the past and there are difficulties today. There were disputes over conscription during the war. There have been disputes over education and other matters since. But they have one and all yielded to reason, so that Canada is today one of the outstanding examples, to Europe and to other countries, of how to deal with those race and minority questions which still seem so insoluble there.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

ONCE more Christmas has permeated the atmosphere of this city symbolically and literally. And this time it has been a genuine German Christmas to the heart's delight of everyone. The sky was gray and heavy with snow, all day long fine flakes tumbling down to earth or being driven along whirling by a puff of wintry wind. The roads were thickly carpeted with hard, white snow which crunched under foot and wheel. If we must have a winter let us have a genuine one and enjoy it, and above all let us have a "white Christmas," is what the Germans say. And this season surely their wish was fulfilled.

For a fortnight before Christmas every square in Berlin smelled like a pine forest on a cold and rainy day. The fragrance of a pine tree is quite peculiar. Emerging from a side street onto most any square some time in the beginning of December, one suddenly beholds a mass of green, a huge dark green heap upon the ground. Men in dark woolen sweaters and bright-colored scarfs are busying themselves with it and already they have cut the yellow rope and have extracted and erected a slim, fresh tree. Soon there will be fragrant rows of them all over the city forming miniature pine woods. Then the Berliner realizes that Christmas once more is here.

Next follow the Christmas fairs, a remnant of bygone days which are kept up for tradition's sake and to give a few people a chance of earning a little money. They consist of tiny stalls lined up in endless rows on the principal squares in the city part and are lit by the irregular flames of kerosene lamps. The "goods" exposed for sale are always the same, each year and everywhere. Colored glass balls and candles, the traditional Christmas-tree decorations in Germany, clockwork animals, stuffed bears, scarfs, candy, "hot dogs," "Pfefferkuchen," the German Christmas cake without which that day is unthinkable, and even the same all over again.

Do the people hurrying by laden with Christmas parcels stop to view the display? They do, if it is only because they have always done so and their parents and their grandparents have done the same. Meanwhile every store has decorated its windows with wax figures, cotton wool snow, candles and twigs of fir trees. One big department store girded its building with an endless row of electric candles, there must have been thousands; another covered its front with rows of cardboard trees all lit up with candles, and several cafés in the West had actual Christmas trees outside in the street in the little foregarden, decorated with hundreds of tiny candles and genuine snow which had been distributed over the dark green branches in nature's own and unsurpassable way. The streets were crowded, as were all the stores and every means of transportation.

Both the Technical High School and the High Schools for Music and Art which are located near one another in Charlottenburg, a western district of Berlin, have been too small for their purposes. The municipal authorities, therefore, are studying various plans for their extension, and several sites have been already purchased for the enlargement of the former institute. Also the State Porcelain Works, formerly the Royal Porcelain Works, may be removed in order to make more room for the extension of the high schools. In that case the works may be transferred to Potsdam, in which little Old World town filled with traditions they would find a worthy home.

There are at least 600,000 apartments too few in Germany at present, it has just been estimated by the Minister of Labor. Before the war there was an apartment for each of the 13,500,000 families living in this country